

## Don't Get Excited!

This is the year for a Presidential election. Two great parties are striving to get control of the National government and to shape its policy and enjoy its offices for the next four years.

The worst thing about each of these parties is the way in which it abuses its opponent! To read a Democratic paper, you would think all Republicans were profiteers, and to read a Republican paper, you would think all Democrats were traitors. At this rate we must believe that about one-half of our countrymen, whichever side you believe, are villains and imbeciles. Happily this is not the case.

The Outlook, a calm Republican paper, sums up the matter very well when it says both sides have nominated respectable men, (better men for vice president than for president), and that except for two points the two platforms are practically alike and might be traded in the night and nobody would notice the difference the next morning. Both candidates were poor boys and worked up. Both have shown ability and a disposition to serve their country. Both platforms try to use much fine language without making definite promises. Both promise to "do right" in dealing with Mexico, to look out for the farmer and the factory worker; both propose the same policy regarding the railroads and both are concerned about the high cost of living. Whichever party is put in power will do its best for the general good on all these matters, and it probably will not make much difference to the country which party has the chance to try.

As Old Republicans we are truly glad to see so much good in the Democrats. They have fully adopted most of the principles for which we as Republicans have contended. And we are glad to see able and patriotic men coming up in the Democratic party. We are glad they did so well in bringing us to victory in the world war. We rejoice in the great steps of progress taken under Wilson's administrations, like the income tax that takes money for the government where there is money to spare, the non-partisan tariff commission, the rural free delivery and parcels post, the starting of the "Smith-Hughes High Schools," and the Federal Reserve banks which have so diminished bank failures and panics.

And we hope there are many Democrats who are glad for all the good things Republicans have done, like the way they stood by President Wilson in his war measures, and who take pride in the names of Lincoln and Grant, and Elihu Root.

Now, let us not get excited over this election. Let us not swallow and take up and repeat the abuse the politicians of one party throw at another. The Republican politicians, for example, make a great cry because they say Cox is bossed by President Wilson. He is no more bossed by President Wilson than Harding is bossed by Henry Cabot Lodge. Each party has its leader and follows him. These accusations are not arguments.

Nor is there much difference on the liquor question. Both parties contain both temperance men and drinking men; neither dares to say anything about it in the platform, and neither candidate dares say anything except that he will enforce whatever laws Congress enacts.

On the treatment of the Negro the Republicans do make promises, and the Democrats, while they are greatly diminishing lynching, are still barring the Negro from the polls and failing to give the Negro soldier his rights to win promotion. Here is a sound reason for voting the Republican ticket.

On the League of Nations there is opposition, and the Democrats take the position that THE CITIZEN has always stood on, that the League, with explanatory but not destructive reservations, should be ratified. THE CITIZEN cannot change its principles because the Republicans have gone back on those principles and the Democrats are standing up for them.

We went into the war to establish peace for the world. That is what we said loudly, and what we felt in our hearts. That is what we gave our sons, brothers and sweethearts for. The Republicans propose to keep America out of her place at the peace councils of the world. They talk about some court of international law, but we had such a court ten years ago and what good could it do? They talk about framing some new arrangement for guarding peace, but here is a plan already adopted by more than twenty nations. As the Boston Herald, a Republican paper, well says, "the covenant contained in the treaty of peace is the only league in sight. There is no way to scrap it and begin again."

Because they have a deep and long-standing belief in the League of Nations, and because they think it is the only chance to get it that we may have for a thousand years, many Republicans will vote the Democratic ticket this year. And if we have another Democratic administration, it will not mean ruin to the country.

At the same time, THE CITIZEN supports, "with reservations," the Republican ticket, and takes real delight in our Republican governor in Kentucky.

## The Sunday-School Picnic

Whether we can have a church and preacher or not, everybody can have a Sunday-school!

And every Sunday-school can have a picnic in the summer and a Christmas tree in the winter. The time for the picnic is right at hand. Think back to the time when you were a child. Did not the Christmas stocking and the picnic dinner do you good? The big boys and girls and the young folks will enjoy it too. And the old folks who lend their teams and do the extra cooking need not think it is all for the youngsters—they get good from it themselves.

## Cleaning Treasury Notes.

The process by which soiled bank bills are cleaned and the treasury department enabled to make a large saving in paper, ink and labor annually, is perhaps not generally known to the public. In the government's laundry the notes are placed on endless bands which pass in and out between a series of heavy copper rollers. These rollers revolve in a special kind of soap, and as the bills pass backward and forward they are washed and rubbed clean. They next pass between rollers running in clean water, and thus are thoroughly rinsed. Lastly they go through heated rollers which dry and iron them, leaving them almost as crisp and clean as when first printed.

## Behind the Historian's Back.

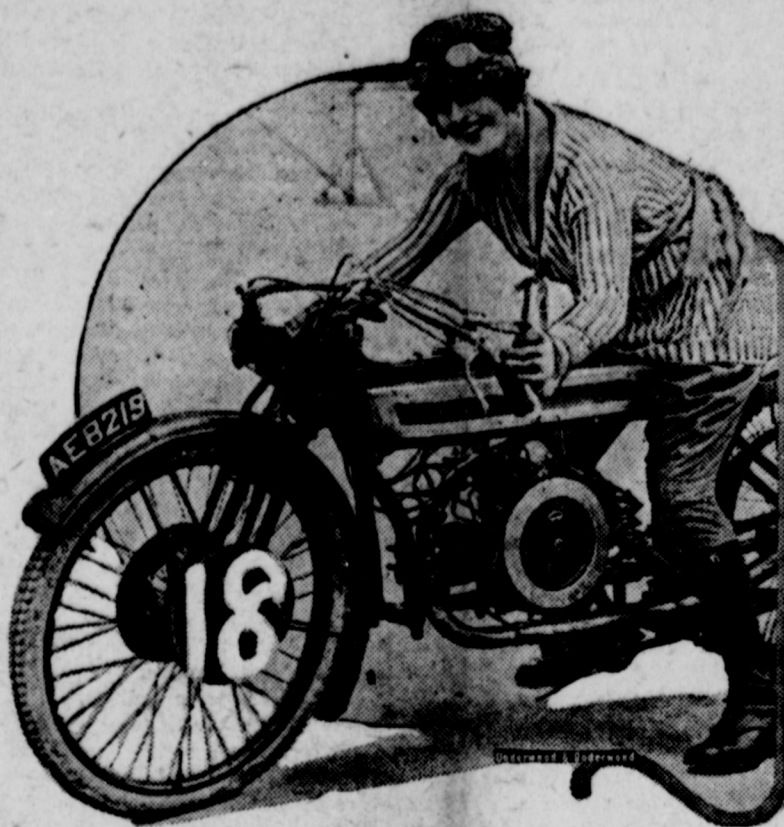
Stonewall Jackson was of a very religious disposition. He had in his service a negro man who had become so accustomed to the famous soldier's

way that he was able to foretell whenever the general was about to start on an expedition without receiving any advance notice to that effect. One day he was asked to explain how he could do this when his master never divulged his plans to anyone. The negro replied: "Well, I'll tell you. Marse Jackson allus prays 'er' night 'n' 'er' mawnin', but when he gets ready to go away he prays two or three or four times durin' the night. An' when I sees him prayin' so cusid'able I gits ready, 'cuse we's gwine somewhears."—Kansas City Star.

## Federal Sleuth Resigns.

Washington.—Frank Burke, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, has tendered his resignation, it was learned. Mr. Burke will become assistant to Chairman Benson, of the Shipping Board. He has been prominent in the investigation of radical activities.

## Woman Rides in Motorcycle Derby



Mrs. Longdon afforded quite a thrill to a record crowd at Brooklands, England, recently when she donned her goggles and started in the 100-mile race. Mrs. Longdon was among the leaders when she was forced to retire on account of engine trouble.

## Kentucky News

London, Aug. 1.—The rural schools of Laurel county opened last week with the largest first week enrollment in the history of the county. One school has an attendance of 119.

Seven Lexington men won places on the civilian rifle team which will represent Kentucky in the national shoot to be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, beginning August 1.

Washington, July 28.—Abandonment of Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, was announced today by the War Department with the notice that the First Division, now stationed there, is to be transferred to Camp Dix, N. J.

Remount Purchasing Headquarters for the Eastern Zone, covering all territory east of the Mississippi river and south of the Ohio river, for the purchase of animals for the United States Quartermaster Department, is to be established in Lexington, September 1.

Wilmore, July 30.—The largest attendance of the Bible Conference marked the address of R. Stuart, of Birmingham, this afternoon and night. The auditorium was crowded for both lectures and many stood on the outside. It is estimated that five thousand people heard the speaker, who will be heard again Saturday at 3 o'clock.

Georgetown, Aug. 1.—Two Government guards appointed to watch the Buffalo Springs distillery, this county, were arrested this morning as they were removing thirty gallons of whiskey in an automobile, according to Sheriff Nunnally.

They are L. C. Guthrie, a Y.M.C.A. worker in France during the war, and G. M. Wallace, both former Frankfort business men.

The first shipment of the 700,000-pound Kentucky State wool pool, which is to be stored in Louisville until prices become more favorable to the owners, is due to arrive today. The pool represents the wool grown by farmers of twenty-six counties of the state. The growers decided to pool and store their product at a recent meeting in Lexington, after buyers had offered a price they considered unsatisfactory.

Richmond, July 31.—John Hammond, young white man in the employ of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, was assaulted last Friday afternoon by a negro laborer, inflicting injuries from which he died at the Pattie A. Clay Infirmary early Saturday. The negro escaped and has not been apprehended. Hammond is survived by his wife. The negro is said to have come from somewhere in the South, and has been here only a short time.

Frankfort, July 30.—Returning today from the mine strike zone of the Kentucky-West Virginia border, Adjutant General James M. Deweese (Continued on Page Five)

## U. S. News

The National Baptist Convention at Buffalo, 3,000 delegates, comes out strongly for the League of Nations, and also for more fellowship and co-operation between the different Christian denominations in America.

The number of lynchings in the United States is decreasing. During the first six months of 1918 there were 45 lynchings; during the same period in 1919, 33, and this year only 12. America will soon be a civilized nation.

It has been proven that one of the Negroes recently lynched at Duluth was not even accused of any crime, but simply detained as a witness for the prosecution. At Graham, N. C., Gov. Bickett last week saved three Negroes by sending a machine gun which turned back the mob with several wounding. Good for North Carolina!

Governor James M. Cox is planning a speaking campaign which promises to outdo any effort put forward by a presidential candidate in the past. The limit which he has placed upon his speaking tour is represented by his physical ability to meet the test, and by that only. He will leave Ohio soon after his notification on Aug. 7, and from that moment will know little rest. He is in splendid physical condition for the fight and says that he will not spare himself.

Washington, July 31.—Increases in freight, passenger, Pullman and other railroad rates approximating an unofficial estimate of \$1,400,000,000 were approved today by the Interstate Commerce Commission, effective on five days notice by the carriers to the Commission and the public.

The advance is 40 per cent in railroad freight rates in the East; 25 per cent in the South; 35 percent in the West and 25 per cent in the Mountain-Pacific territory.

Passenger fares were increased 20 per cent, the amount asked by the railroads to help in absorbing the \$600,000,000 wage increase granted by the Railroad Labor Board.

Boston, July 25.—A new manual labor college is started in Boston for those who cannot meet expenses at the older institutions, and is supported by the labor unions. The teachers are donating half their salaries this year to provide funds for the library.

Dennison, O., Aug. 1.—J. Frank Hanley, former governor of Indiana and candidate for president on the Prohibition ticket in 1916, and Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Baker, of Kilgore, O., were killed six miles from here today when a Pennsylvania freight train struck the automobile in which the party was driving to Kilgore.

All three suffered fractured skulls and crushed bodies, and none of the trio recovered consciousness after being brought to a local hospital. Mr. Hanley died at 9:00 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Baker died at 11:30 (Continued on Page Five)

ALIENS IGNORE  
THE DRY LAW

BY RESIDENTS OF COAL MINING  
DISTRICT AND IRON AND  
STEEL INDUSTRY.

These Vendors Are Becoming Rich  
Peddling Three Famous Drinks. It  
Is Said—All Are Made From Essen-  
tially the Same Ingredients.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Columbus, O.—Aliens in the coal mining and iron and steel districts in Eastern Ohio are becoming rich in these prohibition days, residents of the zone assert. They are most extensive manufacturers of three famous drinks that they sell to the natives and to workers in the industries, denied their favorite stimulants by legitimate barter. The drinks are known as "settin' hen," "raisin-jack" and "pick-handle."

Of the three, "pick-handle" is the last to come into trade and is most prolific of disturbances, hence its name.

All are made from essentially the same ingredients, sugar and corn meal, the formulae and methods of treatment varying slightly. The prices at which they are sold also vary, but the ruling quotation is \$6 a quart. While few fatalities, from physiological causes, have been traced to the drinks, the mental reactions that the drinks produce have caused a number of deaths in the district, principally in Saturday night and Sunday fights. There now is said to be more intoxicating liquor in the district than there was when Belmont county boasted of the largest bar in the United States, if not in the world.

City and county officials either do not wish to interfere with the trade or they are powerless to do so, it is said. The numerous Federal officers who are on the pay roll pass through occasionally, the natives say, and make a few arrests, always among aliens, and fines follow, but the traffic is continued. The illicit makers and dealers, too, generally are too shrewd for the Federal agents, and they have little trouble with them. Visits of the United States officials usually are anticipated and searches often result in failure.

In addition to the three drinks enumerated the aliens from Austria and Hungary are adept in making wine. With a few gallons of concentrated grape juice and a few more gallons of water, a little yeast, a little sugar and patience they can turn out what is said to be a palatable wine within a few weeks. Claiming it to be for home consumption, they are relatively immune under new internal revenue rulings of the Government at Washington and their salesmen have little difficulty in disposing of their output.

But the aliens are not the sole bootleggers "who operate in Eastern Ohio," for the "Hunkies" have as competitors the "legitimate bootleggers," who are said to find it to be easy to travel to Pittsburg by motor and bring back generous supplies. Throughout the Upper Ohio Valley Pittsburg now is the center for the illicit whisky traffic. This has been the case since early in the spring, when a sort of free trade in whisky was established in the Smoky City.

## Ex-Governor Hanly Killed.

Dennison, O.—J. Frank Hanly, former Governor of Indiana and candidate for President on the Prohibition ticket in 1916, and Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Baker, of Kilgore, O., were killed six miles from here when a Pennsylvania freight train struck an automobile in which the party was driving to Kilgore. All three suffered fractured skulls and crushed bodies and none recovered consciousness after being brought to a local hospital. The Baker automobile was driven across the Pennsylvania tracks back of one freight train and directly in front of another. The automobile was struck squarely. All three of the injured were rushed here to Twin City Hospital.

## Ship's Course Is Changed.

Queenstown, Ireland.—The White Star liner Celtic, due here with 800 passengers for this city, has been ordered to proceed direct to Liverpool. It is said that the Baltic, upon which Archbishop Mannix, of Australia, sailed from New York, will be directed to take a similar course. The Press Association says neither White Star nor Cunard liners will call at Queenstown to disembark passengers until further notice.

## Pooled Wool To Be Stored.

Lexington, Ky.—Approximately 700,000 pounds of wool, comprising the Kentucky state wool pool, has been sent to Louisville for storage in the Louisville Public Warehouse Company's building, according to John R. Humphreys, chief of the Bureau of Markets of the University of Kentucky. The action was decided upon at a meeting in Louisville, Mr. Humphreys said. The wool will be held until a better market is presented, according to the decision reached by the State Central Wool Committee.

## World News

Edmonton, Alberta, July 31.—The four American airplanes, flying from Mineola, N. Y., to Nome, Alaska, left here today for Jasper, 200 miles away.

It is estimated that one-fifth of the churches, colleges and priceless works of art which were in Belgium—a country especially rich—such treasures which really were a possession of the whole world—were ruthlessly destroyed by the Germans.

Newfoundland has a first chance at new wireless improvements, and was able the other day to hear voices across the Atlantic. The words could not be understood, but it is only a question of time when America will be able to converse with Europe.

The different Protestant churches in France have been waked up by the war and are uniting and finding themselves really a strong body. It is proposed to erect for the large Union American Protestant Church in Paris, a building for worship and social service to cost a million dollars.

Warsaw, July 29.—The Polish committee of national defense sent a wireless message to the Soviet supreme command on July 27 stating that it would send a delegation July 30 with full power to negotiate an armistice.

Eagle Pass, Texas, July 28.—Francisco Villa, bandit leader, surrendered unconditionally after an all night conference with General Eugenio Martinez Compani in the Torreon Military Zone. Villa will return to private life, the message adds. Much rejoicing throughout Mexico is reported with celebrations being arranged.

Mexicali, Lower California, July 30.—Mexican Federal troops will attempt by superior force to outflank and drive from Mexicali the forces being recruited here by Esteban Canu, governor of the northern district of Lower California, according to Canu leaders who are preparing for the defense of the region today.

San Sebastian, Spain, July 30.—"We must have an economic blockade," declared Arthur J. Balfour, British representative of the League of Nations, in a talk with newspaper correspondents concerning the program of the council, which opens its eighth meeting here tomorrow. He considered the meeting an important one because among other things, the blockade question was to be considered.

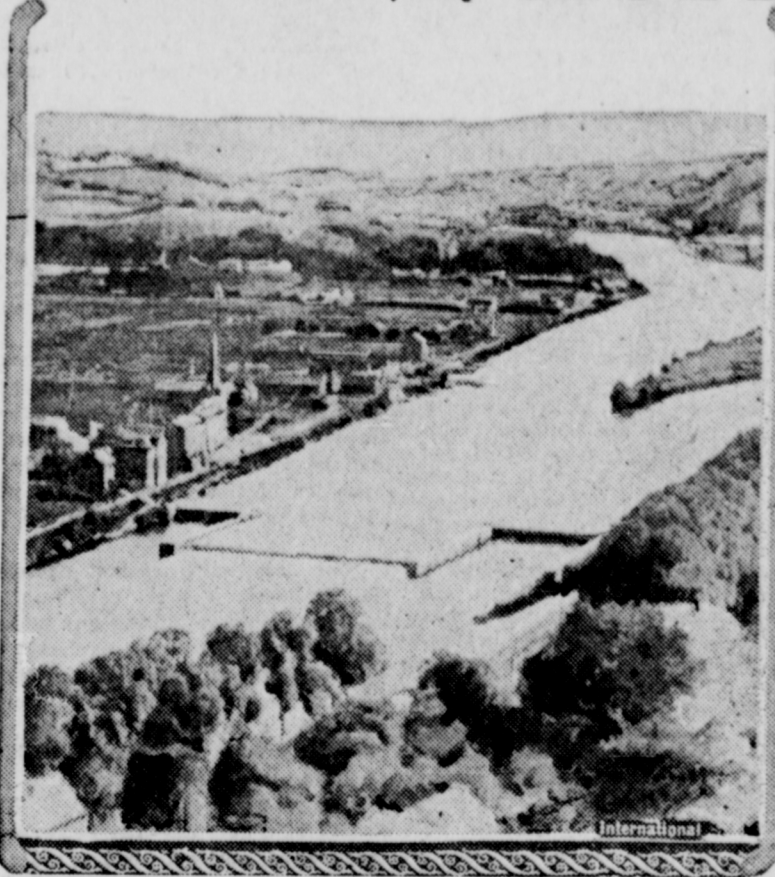
Nome, Alaska, July 27.—Ronald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer, arrived in Nome tonight from the Arctic ocean. He has gone to Nome, it is thought, to outfit for an attempt to reach the north pole, according to Christiana dispatches. Ever since Amundsen came from Norway in 1918 he has been in the Arctic. If Amundsen reaches the north pole, he will have touched both ends of the globe, for he is credited with the discovery of the south pole.

Tokio, July 29.—The Japanese government has received a communication from the United States pointing out with other things that America is unable to recognize the occupation of the northern half of the Island of Sakhalin by the "Nichi Nichi." The impression exists here, however, that the communication is not really a protest, but rather an exposition of the American viewpoint on occupation of Russian territory with something of America's attitude toward the territory to be occupied.

While the State Department received no enlightenment from abroad as to the specific terms of the Anglo-French agreement for the division of oil in the Near East, it became known that they have before them figures prepared by the government experts that go a long way to show why there should be anxiety on the part of the United States as to the disposition of the world's oil supply. The figures show that the oil supply of this country will last only fifteen years longer. Last year the United States consumed 80 per cent of the oil produced and controlled the production of 60 per cent. The reserves in the world, however, are almost entirely in foreign hands, and three-fourths of them are under the (Continued on Page Five)



# LEGENDS of OLD-BELGIUM



Valley of the Meuse in Belgium.

**A**SKED to pluck the prettiest flowers of our Belgian folklore, I stand blinded and hesitate. What shall I choose in this bouquet, over rich in its mingling of brilliant colors and tender hues? Shall it be pearls of sacred mistletoe fallen beneath the Druid's knife; lilies grown in the shadow of convents and monasteries; roses reddened with the blood of tournaments and the carnage of battle; or, perchance, pale daisies of the fields sprung up unheeded amid the cow pasture? All equally are precious, writes Louis Lagasse de Loch in the London Times. Daughters of a fertile land sated in the course of ages by storms let loose from the four corners of the earth, are they not the expression, the poetry, the sap of love and hate, the very soul, in a word, of a people fashioned by martial blows and bathed in the sunshine of idealism?

Every Belgian is thrilled by the past. It is his staff and bread of life. Hence his love of cavalcades, joyous entries and processions, the ever recurring delight of most of our villages. Great taste is often displayed in the ordering of these parades, in the building of the triumph—to which Rubens and Jordans did not scorn to devote their talent. And it is as if the figures of legend and history which pass through our streets had stepped down from the canvas of old masterpieces to be closer to the caresses of the crowds.

Sometimes the ceremony represents but an episode, a scene of chivalry or of mystery from the middle ages. In Bruges, suddenly awakened from its melancholy miracle of the holy blood, the triumphal escort of a prince consecrated to the conquest of the holy land moves in a rolling stream of glistening steel amid the glimmer of rich silks and precious broderies, the clashing of arms and the embrazen peal of trumpets.

## Supreme Drama of All Time.

At Furnes, on the last Sunday in July, the procession of "penitents" re-

enacts the supreme drama of all time. For weeks the city prepares for it. The actors' parts are more coveted than public honors; some are jealously guarded as hereditary rights. Through the dense crowd, pressing ever closer and closer, the revered figures pass in procession. And the Christ appears, weighted down by his cross, a living and staggering Christ, scourged till the blood runs from him. A shiver of religious fervor passes over the faithful. "Mercy!" a penitent cries aloud in pain. Every window is a garden of tapers, candles and lights whose flames flicker in the wind blowing from the sea. Sacred chants mingle with the piping of reeds, the noise of rattles and the wailing of horns. The crowd sobs and sways and wrings its hands and falls into prayer as, following the Crucified one, the penitents pass. The men in sackcloth and the women closely veiled do penance, and their naked, torn feet bleed on the stones of the road. Perchance beneath their cloaks of burlap noble ladies, whose flaxen hair and white bodies are the love treasures of this sensuous and mystic Flanders, are paying the ransom of a kiss!

Mons, the home of the guardian, saint of the British army, is the theater every year of the famous Lumecon display which ends the procession of Ste. Waudru. At midday to the tolling of the great bell, otherwise heard only as a war alarm, St. George gives battle to the dragon. After a deadly combat, the dragon, according to rite, crashes down in the dust, shot through the nostrils, and the devils are chastised by the brave followers of the victorious knight. Before entering the lists the fabled "beast" flays the crowd with mighty blows of his tail. The people of Mons believe that a blow from the tail brings good luck. What matter if it hurts?

On occasion both municipal officials and clergy take part in the festivities, and frequently our ancient customs put them to uncouth tests. Each year a procession leaves Grammont and

## Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, Secy. M. E. Vaughn, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

### Class of 1910

Bowman, David O., A.B. Bakersville, N. C. Teacher. Sec'y to the President of Berea College, M.D., Western Reserve. Address, 2945 Corydon Rd., Cleveland, O.

Patin, Ralph B., B.L. Ulrichville, O. Teacher, Y. M. C. A. Sec'y, School Supt. Address, Hotel Regent, Cleveland, O.

Street, Robert B., A.B. Spear, N. C. Grad. Divinity School, Harvard. Minister, S. Da., Conn. Address, Sharon, Conn.

Thomson, Eugene A., B.S. Tallmadge, O. Clerk in Bank, Louisville, Auditor of Meldrum & Meldrum. Bookkeeper, Jno. C. Lewis & Co. Address, care of Jno. C. Lewis & Co., Louisville, Ky.

Ambrose, Lillian F., B.L. Wildie, Ky. Student Moody Bible Inst. Teacher in Berea. Registrar, Lincoln Inst. Teacher, Kent, O. Address, Kent, O.

Bridgman, Amy B., B.S. (Married S. W. Boggs). Westhampton, Mass. Grad. Smith Col., Chemist in Dept. of Health, N. Y. City. Address, 894 Broadway, N. Y.

Chrisman, Lillian C., B.S. Combs, Ky. Teacher. Married Rev. Hezekiah Washburn, Missionary in Belgian Congo, Africa. Address, Luebo, Belgian Congo, Africa.

Ellis, Edith M., A.B. Olivet, Mich. Secy. to Prin. of Lincoln Inst. Married Eugene A. Thomson. Address given above.

Harrison, Mary Edith, B.L. Berea, Ky. Teacher, S. Da. Home Address, Berea, Ky.

Jones, Minnie Ellen, B.L. Dayton, O. Married Virgil Steenrod. Address, 18th & Fairbanks Ave., Newark, O.

Lewis, Etta May, B.S. Red Lick, Ky. Teacher. Clerk in Dept. of Agriculture, Arizona. Address, Tempe, Ariz.

Tuthill, Lillian, A.B. A.M., Oberlin. Teacher. Married Mr. Matson. Address, 10101 Ostend Ave., Cleveland, O.

### Class of 1911

Clark, Geo. W., B.L. Meriden, Conn. Teacher of Printing in Berea. Died 1917.

Dolch, Jonas F., B.L. Cincinnati, O. Office of Penn. R. R. Address, care of Penn. Depot, Cincinnati, O.

Gamble, Howard L. B.S. Wilburn, goes to the Oudenberg. Prayers are said in public, after which loaves and fishes are distributed to the crowd, and the burgomaster offers the priest a silver loving cup filled with white wine in which tiny minnows are swimming. A wry face, a grave gulp and the career of a little fish ends in the pastoral stomach. And so it goes till every notable and every minnow has faced the same ordeal. At nightfall huge bonfires upon the surrounding hilltops light up the countryside. 'Tis said that these customs date back to the worship of Ceres.

### "Three Entwined Ladies."

The story of the warlike virtues and tragic deaths of the "three entwined ladies" is another jewel of Meuse folklore. In 1554 Bouvignes is furiously attacked by the king of France. The town is taken, but the valiant citadel of Crevecoeur still holds out. Assault after assault is repulsed. Alas, the defenders are now a bare hundred, in-

Kan. Mechanical Engineer, Purcell, Okla.

Lindsley, Charles B., B.S. (M.S., 1914). Driftwood, Pa. Accountant in Treasurer's Office, Berea College. Professor in Avondale, Cincinnati, O. Address, Avondale, Cincinnati, O.

Tuthill, Tracy E., B.S. (A.M., Oberlin). Aquebogue, N. Y. Teacher. Address, Riverhead, N. Y.

Babcock, Marie C., B.S. Boston, Mass. Teacher. Address, 111 Union Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Click, Viola F., B.L. Kirby Knob, Ky. Married John Marlatt. Address, 805 Francis St., Defiance, O.

Marsh, Elizabeth, B.S. Pawnee, Neb. Student Domestic Science, Boston. Teacher in Berea, Mont., Wash., and N. C. Address, Farm School, Asheville, N. C.

Sinkey, Fern M., B.L. Croton, O. Teacher. Address, Croton, O.

Sproule, Martha E., B.S. Leipsic, O. Teacher. Address, care of Mrs. Sarah Perry, Leipsic, O.

Jackson, Calif., June 30, 1920.

Mr. Marshall Vaughn, Secretary of Berea College, Berea, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Vaughn:

I have recently learned of your plan for drawing the members of the Alumni closer together. The idea seems to me to be particularly good, and I shall be glad to do what I can to help the movement succeed.

After graduating in the Class of 1908, I was engaged in physical education work at Joliet, Ill., for two years. At the end of that time, both Mrs. Fulkerson (Grace Hays, '08) and myself felt the call of the West so strongly that we moved out to California. I spent two years in Stanford University in further study and then took up teaching in the high schools of California. At the present time I am the principal of the high school at Jackson, Calif.

The West appeals to us very strongly. Although none of our relatives live anywhere near us, neither of us has ever felt any desire to move back East again. We have occasionally received calls from some of our former Berea friends, and we wish to extend an invitation to any Alumnus to look us up whenever they come out to our part of the country.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. M. Fulkerson.

cluding old men, women and children, then fifty, then ten—at last three young and beautiful women. "The Ladies of Crevecoeur" still hold out desperately. They are about to be taken. Rather than serve at a king's feast, they climb to the topmost ramparts and entwining their arms throw themselves into the Meuse, forevermore the gentle guardian of their womanly honor. Until this day the stream continues to weave its liquid blue shroud over their white bodies.

Doubtless the folklore of Flanders differs from the Walloon traditions and customs. The latter are light and gay, the former rich in color and full of quaint beliefs. The Flemish ceremonies begin by prayer and the solemn warnings of priests who thunder from their pulpits—"Hell, mind ye, opens beneath the feet of blond maidens who trip the merry dance; beware for misfortune will surely visit the stable and weigh upon the head of the brawny

## General College News

### EADDY—PARTEE

Announcement comes from Nashville, Tenn., of the marriage of Miss Bessie Partee and George H. Eaddy on July 14, 1920, at the home of the bride's parents, in that city.

The bride wore a very lovely costume, which showed to advantage her beauty. The gown was of white pussy willow taffeta and Georgette, beaded with pearls. Her long court train fell from the shoulders. Her tulle veil was caught with a wreath of orange blossoms and the chatelaine bouquet was of bride's roses and lilies of the valley.

Rev. W. S. Taylor of Murfreesboro was the officiating minister. The ceremony took place before an altar of plants and white flowers arranged before a pier mirror. A quantity of the queen's lace flowers were used. Lighted candles in heirloom candlesticks and scones illuminated the altar. The various reception rooms were ornamented with many plants of palms and ferns.

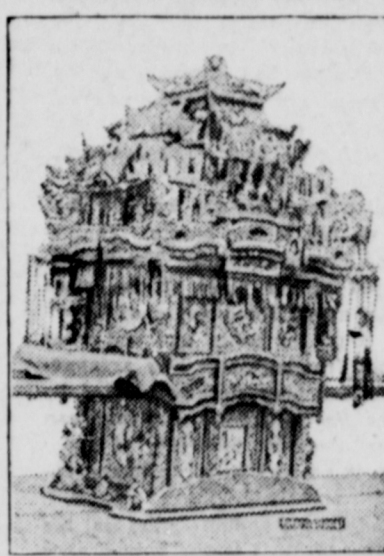
Before the reading of the marriage rites, a musical program was given. Miss Mazie McLane was at the piano and Miss Louise Brown Harsh sang a group of songs. A reception followed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Eaddy left that night on a wedding journey. They are to make their home in Nashville and will be located at 1901 Linden avenue.

The marriage of the popular couple was of keen interest to many in the section where the couple are so well known. During the world war, the bride was engaged in Government work in the city. For the past year she has been instructor in domestic arts in Berea College at Berea, Ky. The groom is successfully connected with local business interests. He received his B.A. degree at Wake Forest College in North Carolina. After a short time at Harvard he entered the Navy and served two years.

yeoman too easily tempted by foaming beer and the smiles of women." But the last words of the priestly warning have scarce died away before the festive board creaked beneath the good things of this earth, and ardent youth feels that it lives. As evening falls on the gay Sundays of August, ribald songs and old-time dances end these village fetes worthy of a Rubens or a Teniers.

### CHINESE BRIDAL CHAIR



A Chinese bridal sedan chair in which the bride is carried to the home of her husband. It is elaborately carved and decorated with symbols of love. Two coolies carry the chair.

## ARE OF SAME STOCK

### Hawaiian and Maori Races Are Shown to Be Identical.

### New Zealand Natives Are Descendants of People From Pacific Isles, Investigation Proves.

Honolulu.—The Maoris of New Zealand and the Hawaiians are from the same stock, it has just been announced by officials of the Church of Latter Day Saints here. They have made public evidence tending to prove that, in 500 A. D., 80 canoes left the Hawaiian islands filled with men, women and children, and that, five centuries later, the remnants of this migration reached New Zealand in 40 canoes.

Wiremu, or William, Duncan, a Maori dairy farmer of Dannevirke, New Zealand, who traces his ancestry back 110 generations, or to about 500 years before Christ, as Polynesian generations run, came here recently with 19 of his countrymen and countrywomen in a search for the link which would bind the Maori and Hawaiian races.

According to the statement of James N. Lambert, presiding elder of the New Zealand mission of the Mormon church, and President E. Wesley Smith of the Honolulu branch of the faith, under whose auspices the Maoris came to Honolulu, the two races were found to merge at the sixty-fifth generation of Duncan's family tree.

When Duncan, who learned his genealogy, as Maoris and Hawaiians do, from the lips of his father, compared his family tree with that of Emma K. Lewis, a woman born on the island of Hawaii, he found that they had an identical forefather in the person of one Hema, sixty-fifth of his line in Duncan's genealogy.

From Hema back through the ages it was discovered that the two family trees ran as one, name after name being the same, except for slight differences in spelling and pronunciation, which are generally recognized.

Those who have been investigating the origin of the two races assert that the discoveries just made were taken in association with the Hawaiian tradition that Hema went from Hawaii to Tahiti, and the Maori tradition that Hema's descendants went to New Zealand from Tahiti, lead to the inevitable conclusion that the Maoris and the Hawaiians are of the same stock.

## GRASSHOPPERS HALT A TRAIN

### Michigan Railroad Engineer Says Insects Must Be Swept Off the Rails.

Lansing, Mich.—Little progress is being made against the grasshopper pest, responsible for destruction of approximately \$400,000 worth of grain and crops in the western part of the state, according to reports reaching here. In a dozen counties farmers have organized under county farm agents to fight the insects.

A report from Beulah said the grasshoppers had reached the traveling size and that swarms of them are filling the highways. The engineer of an Ann Arbor railroad freight train was forced to station brakemen on the pilot of his engine to sweep the insects from the rails before his train could make a grade.

### The Buffalo Nickel.

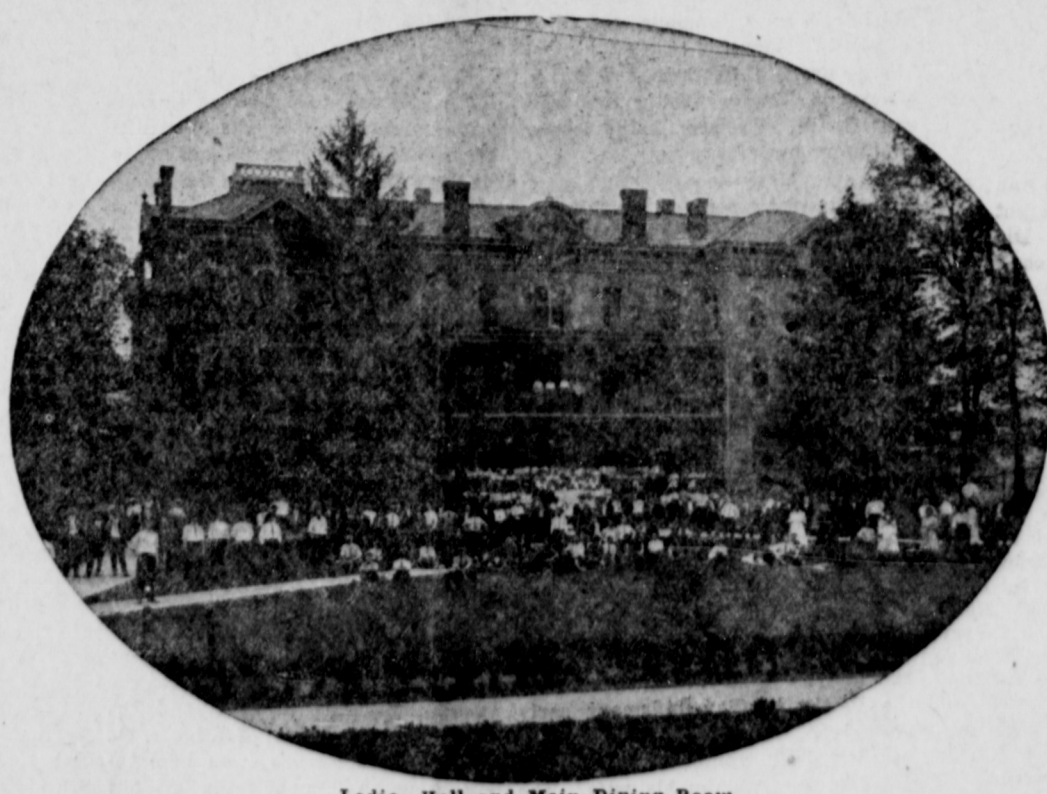
The Indian head and buffalo nickels were first put in circulation February 22, 1913, at the ceremonies inaugurating the memorial to the North American Indian at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., when the new coin was produced by Dr. George F. Kunz. The first one was given to President Taft and others were distributed among the Indian chiefs present. Iron Tail, a Sioux chief on the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota, was the model for the Indian head on the buffalo nickel.

## Berea's New Era

Berea College has been fortunate in having but few presidents. Besides the founder, John G. Fee, Berea has had three notable presidents covering a period of sixty years. The most noted administration in its history was that of President Wm. Goodell Frost, beginning in 1892, and closing June, 1920. His administration was marked by great expansion in both students and material equipment. Berea is now launching upon a new era under the guiding inspiration of its new President, William J. Hutchins, formerly from Oberlin Graduate School, Oberlin, Ohio. President Hutchins comes from a successful career as pastor, (1896-1907) and later as teacher, (1907-1920). He is a man with exceptional insight into human nature and has a broad sympathy for every human being. As a teacher he has few equals. As a leader of young men and women he is unsurpassed. Berea's new era promises to be a period of scholastic and spiritual expansion. Real Christian scholarship is what our great mountain region needs, and the Trustees of Berea College were farsighted in getting President Hutchins to continue to guide the policies of the institution to that end. Berea's call to the mountains is now reenforced by the clear call of its young, active and youth-loving President. For the student who has never been to Berea before, a new and special privilege awaits his arrival this fall, the privilege of participating in the inauguration of a great and promising era in the history of an eminent institution.

**COST OF LIVING.** By good business management and studied economy, the College is able to reduce the cost of living in Berea to the lowest possible figure. The times are working hard against us and the constant battle with the high cost of all commodities is a trying one, but thus far the College has won. Tuition is free, incidental fee \$5, \$6, and \$7 a term, according to the course taken, room and board for about \$125 a year and many other valuable and necessary additions to the student's school life, such as gymnasium, athletics, hospital and lectures are free. All students from the mountains above fifteen years of age, of good character, studious habits and a willingness to work are invited and will find a wholehearted welcome to Berea, but they must make reservations in advance.

Write for a Catalogue and book of Chief Regulations, to the College Secretary, MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Kentucky.



Ladies Hall and Main Dining Room

## Your Opportunity

**COLLEGIATE**—The crown of the whole Institution, providing standard courses in all advanced subjects. Courses leading to Classical, Scientific, Philosophical and Literary degrees.

**NORMAL**—The school which trains both rural and city teachers, with special attention given to rural teaching. Equal standing with State Normals, and graduates are given State certificates, 1-year, 3-year and 4-year courses. Six-year course beyond the common branches for B.Ped.

**ACADEMY**—The Preparatory course, four years, is the straight road to College. The English course of two years is designed for those who do not expect to teach nor go through College. It gives the best general education for those who cannot go further in school.

**VOCATIONAL**—Professional courses combined with literary subjects. For young men: Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Blacksmithing, Painting and Commerce. For young women: Home Science, Sewing, Nursing, Bookkeeping and Stenography.

**FOUNDATION SCHOOL**—General education in the common branches for students of good mental ability, above 15 years of age, who have been deprived of the advantages of early education.

**MUSIC**—Cabinet Organ, Piano, Singing, Theory, Band and Orchestra. A fine opportunity to become a good musician at a very low cost.



# The MAN NOBODY KNEW OF HOLWORTHY HALL.



## SYNOPSIS.

**CHAPTER I.**—In a base hospital at Neuilly, France, his face disfigured beyond recognition, an American soldier serving in the French army attracts attention by the surgeons for a photograph to guide them in making over his face, he offers in derision a picture of the Savior, bidding them take that as a model. They do so, making a remarkable likeness.

**CHAPTER II.**—Invalided home, on the boat he meets Martin Morgan, New York broker, who is attracted by his remarkable features. The ex-soldier gives his name as "Henry Hilliard," and his home as Syracuse, New York. He left there under a cloud, and is embittered against his former fellow townsmen. Morgan makes him a proposition to sell mining stocks in Syracuse, concealing his identity. He accepts it, seeing in it a chance to make good and prove he has been underestimated.

**CHAPTER III.**—In Syracuse "Hilliard" (in reality Richard Morgan) is accepted as a stranger. He visits James Cullen, a former employer, relating a story of the death of Richard Morgan, and is surprised at the regret shown by Cullen and his youthful daughter Angela. While at the Cullen home Carol Durant, Morgan's former fiancée, makes a call.

**CHAPTER IV.**—Hilliard repeats to Carol his story of Morgan's death and is deeply moved by the evidence of her deep feeling for the supposed dead man. He resolves, however, to continue the deception.

**CHAPTER V.**—Next day Hilliard gathers from Angela that Carol had always loved Dick Morgan, and while delivering to her a letter supposedly from her former fiancée realizes that his affection is unchanged. His welcome by Doctor Durant, Carol's father, also shakes his resolution to continue the deception, but he conquers it.

**CHAPTER VI.**—In Syracuse Hilliard is looked upon as a capitalist and mining expert, and in that capacity, in pursuance of his object, interests Cullen in the possibility of wealth in mining properties. The Cullens and Hilliard go to the Durant home for dinner.

**CHAPTER VII.**—Observations at the Durants convince Hilliard that the doctor and his daughter had always been his true friends, and his love for Carol becomes stronger. He realizes he has a dangerous rival in Jack Armstrong, also very much in love with Carol, and the two men tacitly agree to fight it out fairly.

**CHAPTER VIII.**—Despite his success in interesting capitalists of Syracuse in his mining venture (which he believes to be a sound proposition) Hilliard regrets having placed himself in such a false position, but in justice to Morgan he must go on. He makes confession to Carol of his love for her, and she admits the possibility of his affection being returned in time.

**CHAPTER IX.**—Rufus Waring, youthful suitor of Angela Cullen, jealous of Hilliard, becomes angrily watchful of the latter's business. Harmon visits Syracuse, and a prominent business man of the city, seeing them together, warns Hilliard of Harmon's reputation. Disturbed, Hilliard asks Harmon for an explanation, and the broker unguardedly admits a former swindle, and also that the mining proposition is a "fake." Hilliard threatens to make the knowledge public, but Harmon shows him he has made himself an accessory. Hilliard sees nothing to do but go on with the deceptions.

**CHAPTER X.**—In an interview with Carol, deeply touched by her friendliness and interest in him, Hilliard almost determines to admit his duplicity, plead for forgiveness, and make a fresh start, but cannot nerve himself to the confession.

Hilliard's voice was unstable with his great bitterness of failure. "You flatter me," he said harshly. "And besides—you're wrong."

She was up, and beside him, smiling bravely into his eyes, and he was flogging his will to keep his hungry arms from snatching her, from sweeping her close to him, and . . .

"What do you think women are?" she demanded, with sweet imperiousness. "Nothing but marble statues—or putty ones? Just made to stand around and let the world go past, without having anything to say about it?"

He retreated to the wall in self-defense. "Don't! Don't! I'm the one who's driven myself into this corner—not you!"

"But you don't have to stay in it always, do you?"

He stared at her in mystification.

"Don't be silly," she said, "and don't be unreasonable; I'm not!" She touched his sleeve; his expression was unchanged. "Don't make me think you are unreasonable!" she said compassionately. "If you're not satisfied, why can't you make yourself what you want to be? Instead of brooding over the past, that you can't help, why don't you think about things you can help? Living is about all there is to live for, isn't it?"

He drew in his breath perilously. "But I'm letting you go," he said, dazed.

She stamped her foot in tremendous severity. "No, you're not; I won't allow it! Can't you see why? Do I have to tell you that? Well . . . because I want you for a friend even if you don't want me."

"Want you?" he cried, and remem-

bered himself, and froze to immobility. "Oh—as a friend!"

"Surely, as a friend—what else did you think I meant?"

The young man shook his head. "I don't know. Only I came up here to tell you I haven't any right to your friendship. I can't tell you why . . . I haven't as much callousness as all that . . . but if I did tell you, your last atom of faith in me would be gone. And you can't afford to have me even for a friend—now that I've said that, can you?"

"Yes," she said steadfastly, "I can afford it."

"When . . . when I've told you . . ." His lips were parted in amazement, his eyes roved dully. "I can't understand . . . I'm telling you I'm not worth the powder to blow me to hades." He laughed oddly. "That's proved already, over and over again."

"Don't you understand?" . . . Carol . . . His voice broke. "Why, Carol . . . I'm not fit to talk to you. That's proved, too. . . I'm proving it now! I'm saying it—don't you hear me? I'm saying it now. And you—"

He put his hand to his forehead, and brushed back his hair, which was strangely wet. "I can't make it any plainer," he said, with helpless finality. "No matter what's happened," she said earnestly, "I can't believe it isn't coming out all right. So if you'll just keep on living, and working, and trying . . . and . . ." Here her eyes were so appealing that his own dimmed to behold them. "And you haven't been so very dreadful after all, have you?"

Hilliard retreated once again, not trusting those hungry, lawless arms of his. "I'm just wondering," he said, with a terrible smile, which was entirely devoid of mirth, "if a man happens to be in a . . . a sort of transition period, you know—half-way between . . . I wonder what's coming to him. I wonder what is coming to him. . . I wonder if the whirlwind doesn't get him both ways."

After the street door had closed behind him, Carol went slowly along the corridor to the doctor's study and knocked, out of sheer habit. His pleasant baritone came to her reassuringly. "Yes?"

"Are you busy, dear?" Few men, on hearing her voice, with that suggestive catch in it, would have confessed to a previous engagement.

"Not when you're around," said the doctor, appearing on the threshold. His tone altered suddenly. "What's wrong?" he said.

"Daddy," said Carol, "he's gone. . . You saw him, too . . . what is it? What is it?" She was trembling violently; the big doctor gathered her up in his arms without ceremony and carried her over to his favorite leather chair.

"Fires burning," said Doctor Durant, quietly. "Burning and burning and burning . . . like the ones you've seen down in the blast furnaces . . . white hot, and crucible steel comes out of them . . . strong enough to make permanent things out of . . ." He smoothed her hair, and she sighed quiveringly, and lay still. "And the steel lasts ten thousand times as long as the fires that made it. I don't know what's blowing the flames, dear, but he'll do—he'll do."

## CHAPTER XI.

Half-way down James street, Hilliard, driving his runaway in utter disregard of the traffic rules, was reliving, moment by moment, and word by word, the conversations of the earlier evening. He had gone to Carol with the sturdy intention of betraying himself manfully and in detail; but in the doctor's study he had perceived another, and what seemed to him a more unselfish method of achieving the same end. He had fancied that if he could preserve intact the memory of Dicky Morgan, if he could prevent the world—and especially that part of it personal to the Cullens and Durants—from knowing what a despicable thing it was that Dick Morgan had done, he could save a modicum of pain for those who would otherwise be most affected. This conception had interfered to make his talk with Carol somewhat aimless . . . he had been under the dual necessity of damning Hilliard, without implicating Morgan. And how bunglingly he had accomplished it! How inefficiently—how unsuccessfully!

On impulse, he checked the speed of the car, and swerved to the left; he was actuated by a sudden desire to run over to the University club and see Armstrong. He had no definite plan as to what he should say or do; he merely craved to meet his rival face to face, and have it out with him. Man to man—and this time there should be no bungling.

Mr. Armstrong, it seemed, was in the library . . . and would come down directly. Indeed, he followed almost on the heels of the messenger.

"Why, hello, Hilliard," he said, rather stiltedly. "Did you want to see me? That's too bad—I've got to leave here in just a couple of seconds to catch my train. I'm going West tonight."

"I'll take you over," said Hilliard, shortly. "That'll save you a minute or two—and give us time to chat. My car's outside."

"Why—under the circumstances . . ." Armstrong's glance was diverted. "I don't think I can let you do that—take me over, I mean. I'm going West on a business trip and I don't think it would be very appropriate for you to—"

"Oh—you are!" Hilliard felt streaks of ice coursing along his spine. "How far West?"

Armstrong consulted his watch nervously.

"Hilliard," he said, "I like to do things out in the open. There are just two reasons why I don't think you really want to invite me to ride down to the station with you. If I'm wrong, it's up to you to say so. One of 'em is that Rufus Waring has asked me to stop off at Butte—I'm going a good deal further than that—and look up some matters for him. I guess you know as well as I do what they are."

Hilliard fumbled his hat. "I see. And—the other reason?"

Armstrong suddenly straightened; and his voice had a curious ring to it—a ring which electrified Hilliard and awoke the most petrifying alarms within him.

"But does one ordinarily mention—certain kinds of people—in a men's club? I don't know how it is where you come from—but here, it doesn't."

Hilliard smiled rapidly; it was the utmost perversity of emotion, for he knew now why Carol had been so explicit in her sympathy . . . why she had been so meticulous to let him realize that she wanted him as a friend; only as a friend . . . and here was Armstrong, concealing with difficulty the triumph he was hinting at.

"No," he said harshly. "One doesn't, but there isn't anything to keep us from mentioning anybody we like outside the club, is there?"

"Why—not that I—"

"Then I'll take you down anyway," said Hilliard. "And let's see if we can't try to understand each other."

It took a brave man to accept the offer, for Hilliard's eyes held little to recommend their owner as a prudent driver, or as a very pleasant companion. Armstrong, however, was already putting on his hat.

They had driven over to the station in silence. Hilliard, parking the runaway carefully, turned to his passenger.

"We've got ten good minutes," he said. "Your train isn't even in yet—go ahead and talk."

Armstrong, after a momentary delay, put out a conciliating hand. "Old man," he said, "let's play the rest of this out like two sensible people. We won't get anywhere by bickering, and I suppose it won't do any harm for us to put all the cards on the table, and know exactly where we stand. Of course, you haven't known me very long, and I haven't known you . . . but suppose, just to help along the understanding, we take each other at face value."

Hilliard winced.

"Well—suppose we do. Then what?"

"Then you can't hold it up against me for stopping off at Butte on my way out. I haven't any motive in it. I promised to do it as a favor to Rufus Waring. It isn't a personal issue at all. I know exactly how it must appear to you, but . . . I'm not that sort of man, Hilliard. I wouldn't have dreamed of it myself. That's straight!"

The masquerader regarded him earnestly—and yielded to his evident sincerity.

"Way down deep," he said, at length, "I know you're not, but . . . what's

"What's That For?"

that for?" He referred to Armstrong's outstretched hand. "Oh! . . . all right." They shook hands solemnly. "At the same time it would have been so perfectly natural for you to feel like getting whatever leverage you could—"

"There's no need of that—now," said Armstrong. His smile was proud

and brilliant, and Hilliard withered under it.

"Well, I wasn't sure."

"I don't deny," said Armstrong slowly, "that at first sight this is a queer thing for me to do—to check up your property, I mean—when you and I have had such an intimate relationship as opponents. And I wouldn't for the world have agreed to it if it could have had the slightest connection with . . . with your own private affairs. It hasn't—it can't have. I give you my word on that; it's been settled without the slightest reference to anything else. But since it hasn't, and since Rufus asked me as a favor—and promised to tell you about it—and it's absolutely commercial—"

"That's enough. I'm glad you're going to do it." Hilliard's voice was gruff; it was a tribute to his companion's code of ethics. "Know anything about mining?"

"Not a thing. But I'm to go to a law firm in Butte—and of course it's only a formality, anyway. I'll probably find it's better than you ever claimed. But Rufus asked me."

"I see. Well—now about this other matter . . ."

Armstrong was watching the west-bound express as it felt its cautious way through Railroad avenue to the station.

"Yes?"

Hilliard was suddenly ashamed of himself; he was forced to concede that his rival had the advantage of him in poise and altruism. He shook himself free of the savage resentment which was stealing upon him.

"We're only human—both of us. Perhaps—under the circumstances—the best thing we can say is to say nothing . . . except that I wish you all the luck in the world. I don't pretend it isn't a hard thing to say—but I'm trying to mean it. And you certainly deserve it."

"And to you," said Armstrong cheerfully. "And no bad feelings on either side. And I hope your mine makes a million dollars for you."

"Thanks," said Hilliard, grimly. "I'll need it. But don't be afraid to send Rufus your honest opinion—will you?"

"No—and I'll send it to you, too. That's only fair. . . I'd better be starting."

They shook hands again across the wheel.

"You're a good sport, Armstrong . . . don't think I've got any resentment left . . . except a bit that I can't quite swallow on short notice. . ."

"I know. But you don't need to worry, old man. Your future's bright enough—as I hope to wire Rufus about Saturday."

Too late, Hilliard perceived that they were talking at cross-purposes—Armstrong was evidently thinking about the mine. But there was time only for a last gesture of farewell; and Armstrong had disappeared in the depths of the trainshed. Armstrong . . . the victor, and the inquisitor . . . was on the road to Butte!

Work, hard work, the panacea and the salvation of those who are sore distressed, even this cheapest relief was denied Hilliard. He was left alone with his problem, wrestling with it once more in the black darkness of despondency, and knowing neither a means of simplifying it, nor a counselor to whom he could turn for aid.

He conceded that there was only one thing for him to do, and he intended to do it, but he was harassed because he had so much time to think about it. Not since the first sickening shock of Harmon's revelation had he doubted his own purpose; it was merely the machinery of it which perplexed him. His confidence in himself gradually returned; he was abnormally calm and determined; he had no more idea of resisting his impulses than he would have had, in Flanders, of disobeying his orders. The thing was there to be done, and he, regardless of his own future, was there to do it.

Overnight, he had occupied himself with some elementary accounting.

With Harmon's check, his outstanding balance for expenses, and what money he could raise by selling his runaway and a few personal possessions, he had on hand a matter of ninety-six hundred dollars; Syracuse had entrusted him with sixty-two thousand. To compromise pro rata with his creditors—this was apparently his only resource, and yet how insufficient a reparation it was! He knew that it had been his duty to investigate the Montana property before he began to exploit it; he knew that his self-introduction to Syracuse had been blatantly inexcusable, and that not even the fact that he had been carried away by the drama of it could ever be excused. His intricate fabric of deception, now that he inspected it from this different viewpoint, was flimsy—shoddy. He could be traced—if anyone cared to spend the time, and the energy, if Armstrong—or Rufus Waring—care to spend it, for example. Of course, there was always the refuge of flight, but in Flanders, men learn not to desert their posts, and Hilliard had learned that lesson among the first. Loyalty to the cause of fighting had grown automatic; flight was simply inconceivable to him.

(To be Continued)

Three-Months-Old Babies Matched to Play Tennis

Paris.—During a recent visit to Paris J. C. Parks, British representative in the Davis cup tournament, and A. H. Gobert, a great French tennis player, matched their three months' old infants to play lawn tennis 20 years from now.

## ERICSSON SOON TO BE HONORED

MEMORIAL TO GREAT SWEDISH AMERICAN INVENTOR WILL BE IN WASHINGTON.

PROJECT DELAYED BY WAR

James Earle Fraser is the Artist. Creator of the Imposing Monument to Be Erected in the National Capital.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—Work soon will be started on another dignified art monument that is to be a part of the ensemble of government-built art and architectural masterpieces extending west from the capitol to the Potomac river and lying just south of the White House. The new structure will be the memorial to John Ericsson, the inventor and builder of the famous Monitor.

Its nearest neighbor will be the new Lincoln memorial that is to be dedicated next winter, but others in the ensemble are the Washington monument, the new National museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the Freer Art gallery and the Pan-American building.

The Ericsson memorial is in honor of the man who first applied to navigation the principle of condensing steam and returning the water to the boiler; who invented the screw propeller, thus revolutionizing navigation; who built for the United States government the screw-propelled warship Princeton, the pioneer of modern naval construction.

The project of erecting the memorial for Ericsson was started several years ago, but was delayed by the war. Congress appropriated \$35,000 on the understanding that Sweden in this country would raise the remainder. Since the armistice, Swedish societies scattered over the whole country, have raised \$25,000 and now the work is ready to begin. With the co-operation of the National Fine Arts commission, the site and character of the Ericsson memorial were determined upon after a year's consideration.

Fraser's Design Chosen.

James Earle Fraser, popularly known because of his design of the buffalo nickel, won the competition and is the artist-creator of the memorial. He also is known as the artist who made a fine Roosevelt bust, and "The End of the Trail." The judges of the contest, in which several sculptors and artists of international reputation were competitors, were Andrew O'Connor and George Gray Barnard, sculptors; Harvey Corbett, architect, and August Franzen and Henry Reuter, painters.

The mental attributes of Ericsson were, as conceived by Mr. Fraser, vision, adventure and labor. Vision for the man who, in his mind's eye, saw what had not yet been seen; adventure for the man who fared forth into this unknown realm to bring therefrom new liberties and capacities for man; and labor for the man whose day-by-day effort, whose minute patience cut the road between him and achievement. These qualities are represented by three figures grouped compactly about the Tree of Yggdrasil, the "world tree" of Norse mythology.

The base of the memorial is a circular floor, 50 feet in diameter, upon which are inlaid in bronze the points of the marine compass. Set in the middle of this is a square base, 20 feet by 20 feet, which in its turn supports a smaller square.

Ericsson and Symbolic Figures.

The seated figure of Ericsson is placed on the larger square so that the back of his chair is against the smaller one, which is indented to admit it. His entire figure is contemplative. The elbow of the left arm rests on the smaller base, but the hand, which is closed, is posed against the body in a way that suggests readiness for instant action whenever the mind shall demand it. Around the top of this smaller base runs this inscription: "In appreciation of John Ericsson, inventor and builder of the Monitor; he revolutionized navigation by his invention of the screw propeller."

Set upon this base is the circular pedestal from which rise the three symbolic figures, towering high above the man whose mind and genius they typify. The center of the compact group is the Tree Yggdrasil, which is stunted, gnarled, massive, as trees of the far North often are. Of the three figures, Vision rises directly behind and above Ericsson. It is a woman, whose far-seeing eyes and parted lips boken that perception and reception of an idea that we call inspiration, while her delicately modeled body, with its suggestion of a quickly intaken breath, gives the same thought its more literal rendering. This figure is purely idealistic, belonging to the realm of thought of any land. Adventure is the old Norse hero, with shield and breast-plate, working out in terms of human usefulness all that vision could foretell and adventure can reach. It is the figure of an iron worker. These three are made a unit by their mutual relation to the Tree of Life.

Some War Insurance Figures.

Mothers named as sole beneficiaries in life insurance policies

taken out by their boys in the

bureau of war-risk insurance consti-

tuted 46.6 per cent of the whole, or

a group almost as large as the sum

of all other groups of all other bene-

ficiaries named, according to a report

by the bureau concerning the deaths

and disabilities incurred by members

of the American forces at home and

abroad in relation to the payment of

military and naval insurance and

compensation as provided by the war-

risk insurance act. The group of

fathers is second in size and the

group of wives occupies third place,

being only 10 per cent. The fact that

the majority of the beneficiaries were

parents, it is pointed out, was due to

the army being made up largely of un-

married men.

Up to June 30, 1919, a total of 117-

885 insurance claims have been re-

ceived and of these 105,050 have re-

ceived awards, while 11,832 claims

were still pending at that date and

only 1,000 had failed to establish any

claim upon which the bureau could

act. The report shows that the aver-

age duration of over 105,000 policies

analyzed, that is the length of time

from the date the policy became ef-

fective to time of death or permanent

total disability occurred, has proved

to be five and one-half months be-

tween the time of taking out insur-

ance and death, and four months and

twenty-one days between the taking

out of the insurance and total perma-

nent disability. In 3,560 cases death

or disability occurred in the same

calendar months in which the insur-

ance was granted. The maximum

losses in our forces occurred in Oc-

tober, 1918, the report shows, and the

maximum of insurance payable for

death and total permanent disability

during that month amounted to \$298,-

895,940.

Nearly All Deaths in Army.

Of 99,625 deaths covered by contract

insurance, over 90 per cent were

among those insured serving in the

army, in comparison with nearly 3 per

cent serving in the marine corps, and

with over 6 per cent among the in-

sured serving in the navy. The aver-

age amount of insurance policies held

by members of the four principal

army and naval establishments upon

which claims have been awarded up

to June 30, 1919, is shown to be \$9,243

in the army, \$9,017 in the marine

corps, \$8,435 in the navy and \$6,815

in the coast guard.

A striking excess percentage of

suicides among commissioned officers

is revealed by the report, which shows



## LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

## Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main street, north of THE CITIZEN Office. —advertisement.

Mrs. Anna Ernberg and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Taylor spent the weekend in Louisville, making the trip in Mrs. Ernberg's car.

Mrs. W. H. Mahon and Miss Ruth Mahon will accompany Mrs. Etta McCoy to her home in Ravenswood, W. Va. Mrs. Mahon is convalescing from an operation which she underwent in the Robinson Hospital.

Mrs. S. R. Baker and daughter, Mrs. Davis, and the Misses Lowen motored to Boonesboro Sunday. On their return trip they were struck by another car and had the bumper torn off of their car.

E. G. Walker and Lona Fish, while driving to Richmond in the former's car, met with an accident on the Herndon Hill. Mr. Walker was forced into the ditch by an advancing car. His car was damaged considerably, although the occupants escaped without serious injury.

Mrs. Blanche Carns was quite badly bruised and cut by the overturning of the car in which she was coming from the midnight train, Sunday night. The driver started at a terrific speed and in making the turn onto Elipse street, the car turned over. Mrs. Carns was taken to the Robinson Hospital, where her wounds were dressed and she spent the night. She was to have begun her school at Big Hill Monday, but owing to her injuries and the nervous shock, will not be able to begin before the latter part of the week.

The managing editor left Monday morning with Robt. F. Spence for a tour through Jackson county. They will speak three times a day in the schoolhouses in the interest of community development. Mr. Spence speaks on "The Farm and Home," and Mr. Lehman on "The Church and the School." They will speak in about fifteen different schools and end in a general meeting at McKee on Friday night.

E. L. Feese, who has been working at the College Printing Office for some time, has purchased the house and lot on Center street from J. E. Parsons. Mr. Feese expects to move his family here from Columbia in September.

Dr. Dudley, Miss Miller, Sadie Ingram, Alberta Cross, Rebecca Lewis, and Betty Kluman spent all day Monday at Dreyfus and all report a nice day.

Miss Maggie Floyd, who has been nursing a patient at Stanford, has just returned.

Miss M. S. Longacre, who has been spending a six weeks' vacation in New Jersey and her home in Philadelphia, is expected to return Aug. 11.

Mrs. H. J. Christopher and niece, Doris, left Saturday morning for Boston, Mass., where Mrs. Christopher will visit friends for a month. She will also visit relatives in Canada before returning.

Mrs. W. W. Miracle of Layman is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. J. Willder.

E. E. Wyatt is in Lexington this week.

## W. F. KIDD

Dealer in

## Real Estate

Telephone 68

Berea, Ky.

*Whose Name Tailor?*  
REGISTERED U. S. PAT. OFF. 1908 BY E. G. WALKER & CO.

The New Fall Line of

*E. G. Walker & Co.*  
TAILORING

Now on display at Model Press Shop

E. G. WALKER

Exclusive Local Dealer

C. C. Rhodus, of Lexington, a former business man of Berea, is here during the Fair, visiting with old friends and acquaintances.

## WELCH STORES ARE SOLD

The largest business deal that ever occurred in Berea took place last week when the S. E. Welch Department Stores, with the exception of the dry goods department, were sold. The contract involves probably \$100,000. The grocery, meat market, feed, hardware, and harness were purchased by A. B. Cornett and W. H. Hensley, who took possession Monday.

The implements, furniture and undertaking were purchased by R. H. Chrisman, who already has a very large business in these lines. Dr. S. R. Baker purchased the drugs. These last two men get possession in sixty days. The building was leased for a period of ten years.

The officers of the old corporation were John W. Welch, president; Scott T. McGuire, secretary; and W. T. Lutes, treasurer.

## BEREA FAIR A SUCCESS

The Berea Fair opened Wednesday with better attendance than ever and with fine promise for the most successful fair in its history. Many familiar faces from a distance were seen. In fact the Fair every year is getting to be more of a home coming, a time to shake hands with old friends whom we have not seen, perhaps, for a year.

The exhibits are fully up to standard and the competition for prizes the first day—the home exhibit day—was very keen and brought out some splendid examples of the culinary art, for which the housewives of Berea and vicinity already have an enviable reputation. The list of prize winners cannot be given this week, but it included not only those who have scarcely ever been beaten, but many new names, who have hardly had confidence before to enter their own work.

The Fair this year certainly has all the usual special attractions and then some, including the bird man, who cuts up all kinds of capers in plain view of all, and who would take you with him for a little spin—if you had the nerve—and the price.

Friday is the last day, and if you are going to see the fair this year, you will have to hurry.

## BEREA COLORED FAIR

The announcements and premium list of the Berea Colored Fair Association have been printed—the date of the fair being set for August 12, 13, and 14. Due to the efforts of its officers and directors, the premium list has been made more attractive this year, several additions and enlargements in premiums having been made. The Hamilton Colored Band of Lexington will furnish music during the three days of the fair.

This will be the second annual exhibit of the colored fair, and indications are that it will be a complete success.

The officers of the association are: W. A. Titus, president; E. D. Jenkins, vice president; R. Ballard, secretary, George White, treasurer. The directors are M. Elmore, Matt Balllew, L. Easley, L. H. Ballard, F. Hockaday, J. Jenkins, S. M. Gentry.

## CARD OF THANKS

The Robinson Hospital desires to thank its many friends from whom it has received flowers for its patients, especially those who sent the nasturtiums for Mont Percival, of Dreyfus, Ky.

Robinson Hospital  
By Miss Jones

## MICKIE SAYS

MOST EVERY TOWN HAS A FEW FELLERS WHO NEVER SPEND A NICKEL WITH TH' HOME PAPER 'NEAR IN AN' 'NEAR OUT, AN' YET THEY FALL LIKE A TON OF BRICK FER ANY SMOOTH GRAFTER AN' A FAKE ADVERTISING SCHEME! NO WONDER THEY 'DONT BELIEVE IN ADVERTISING!'



## \$1 and \$2 Hat Sale

To clear up and clean up stock, we will put on sale Friday, July 23, 100 good hats at \$1.00 and \$2.00. In this lot of hats will go \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.50, and \$3.00 hats. We carry over nothing. We haven't the room, all our hats must sell. No difference what the sacrifice in price, we sell out each season. Come now at once and get you a good hat for \$1.00, a splendid value for \$2.00.

## JUST IN

Some special new hats for Mid-season and for the fair, at Laura Jones' store. Six beautiful white Milans just in. Four beautiful big black moline hats. Four lovely white moline and hair braid hats.

All new hats but reasonable in price.

MRS. LAURA JONES

Phone 164

Berea, Ky.

## FLOOD OF BAD BILLS

Roumania's Finances Are Badly in Need of Reorganization.

New Currency Made in the U. S. to Thwart German and Other Money Runners.

Bucharest.—Roumania is seeking to place a loan in the United States and wants to give as security her 6 per cent national bonds, without lien on her forests or her oil properties.

According to Le Progres, the country's most pressing problem is the reorganization of finances, which are in a confused condition, partly due to the dumping in Roumania of several billions of Austria-Hungarian crowns, Russian and Ukrainian rubles and other worthless moneys. Within the last ten months the value of the leu has decreased from ten to the dollar to 55.80 to the dollar, according to the fluctuations of the market.

This depreciation is also due, it is stated, to an illegitimate influx of paper money from Germany. During the German occupation the Germans established the German Bank of Roumania and issued large quantities of paper money bearing the name of this bank. It is suspected that since the armistice the Germans have smuggled into Roumania more of this money printed in Germany.

Le Progres states that at the beginning of the war the Roumanian national debt was only 300,000,000 lei and that now it is more than 30,000,000,000, with no means of estimating the exact amount of paper money in circulation. The standard paper money of the country at present is that issued by the National Bank of Roumania.

Lately paper money printed in the United States has gone into circulation and all other moneys have been withdrawn.

Meanwhile the Roumanian government is making a determined effort to stamp out the new industries of running cheap moneys over her frontiers and trading it for leus.

## Equipped.

It was just after a thunderstorm, and two men were strolling down the street behind a young damsel who was lifting her skirt rather high. After an altercation as to the merits of the case, one of the men stepped forward and said: "Pardon me, miss, but aren't you holding your skirt rather high?" "Haven't I a perfect right?" she snapped. "You certainly have, miss, and a beauty of a left," he replied at once.—San Francisco Argonaut.

## Mine Sweeper No. 38.



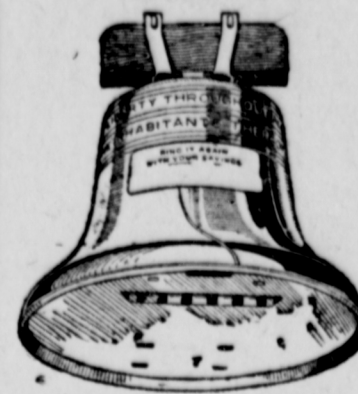
This little boat was one of the fleet of 59 which cleared the North Sea of 65,000 mines.

The Fleet has just returned to this country and was given a big reception in New York City.

These boats would sometimes be out for as long as twenty-five days in the storms and seas for which the North Sea is noted. The work was declared impossible by other navies, but the United States went ahead and completed this work before the scheduled time.

The U. S. Navy once again did the impossible.

## TO SAVE IS THRIFT



\$1 is sufficient, earning 4% interest, compounded semi-annually. In this way you can begin systematic saving at home which will, in the end, prove of untold value to you.

Thrift is the saving of time, energy, resources, wages, or profits. It means a home of your own, contentment, education and comfort for your children, and a book to read, a day now and then for recreation, a piano or Victrola with which to entertain and beautify the home, the city, the state and the nation—a bulwark against the day of need, and independency that lengthens and sweetens life.

GET ONE OF OUR  
LIBERTY BOND BANKS

## Berea National Bank

JNO. L. GAY, Cashier JNO. W. WELCH, President

## Blue Grass Fair

Lexington, Ky.

6 BIG DAYS AND NIGHTS 6

Aug. 30 to Sept. 4

\$50,000.00 PREMIUMS

Nat Reiss Carnival Co.

25 Cars High Class Shows, 5 Rides

Newberry's Military Band De Luxe and The All-American Quartette in Daily and Evening Concerts

3 Giant Passenger Aeroplanes 3

Running and Trotting Races Daily

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES

Ken Walker, Secy.

## Classified Advertisements

Jno. F. Dean

J. W. Herndon

FOR SALE—House and lot on Forest street.  
(3t-7p) P. B. Lewis.

FOR SALE—Five-room house on Boone street; city water, large garden, good location. Also household furniture for sale.  
2t-6 Paul Derthick.

FOR SALE—Nice 7-room, 2-story house, in good repair; with water and lights; good garden and barn; other outbuildings. Corner of Boone and J.K. streets. For further information, call M. J. Carrier, phone 149-4 rings.  
(t-f).

LOST—Somewhere between the Methodist Church and James Hall, an Engin wrist watch. Please return to Marjorie Francisco, James Hall, or Printing Office. 1t.

WANTED—A woman as a housekeeper. Washings sent out.  
t.f. Address Box 117, Berea, Ky.

## DRESSMAKING

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Have recently moved to Berea. Call and give me a trial.  
Mrs. Hattie Porter, Fir Cottage.  
(3w-6)

## Telling Time by Heart Throbs.

The average man's idea of a minute may be anywhere between 15 seconds and 200. But we all have a reliable clock in our bodies. The secret is simply to count your pulse-beats. Most people know how often their pulses beat in a minute, and it is, of course, easy to find out. The average rate is 72 a minute for a man, and rather more for a woman. A healthy person, however, may have a pulse-rate of anywhere between 60 and 84 a minute. So your own rate may easily be much faster or slower than the average.

## List Your Property

for sale with

Scruggs, Welch & Gay  
REAL ESTATE AGENTS  
Berea, Kentucky

DEAN & HERNDON  
REAL ESTATE

We Sell the Earth and the Houses thereon! If you want a Home in or around Berea come and see us. We have Some Especially Attractive Bargains in small places around town. Also some good Blue Grass Farms.

Drop in at The Bank and talk it over with us when you are in Berea. If you have property that you want to turn into cash come and list it with us. Our business is to sell it.

Respectfully,

Dean & Herndon

## F. L. MOORE'S

## Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY

erage. The secret that the sense of time was due to heart throbs was only guessed when a psychologist studying the problem discovered that people with unsound hearts are as a rule abnormally weak in estimating the passage of time.

## Moving Telephone Poles.

To accommodate the building of a highway between two eastern cities the local telephone company recently performed the remarkable feat of moving its entire pole line of 430 poles ten feet to one side without cutting a circuit or interrupting service on any of the wires. The work was done by six men in two gangs, with five pole jacks for lifting the poles from their holes, says Popular Mechanics. It was started by raising the first five poles one foot, then going back and raising the first four another foot, and the first three another, and then the first two a total of four feet. Finally the first pole was lifted clear of the ground and railroaded over to the new hole prepared for it by sliding it on a ten-foot oak plank.



## Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

### Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician  
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician  
MARGARET S. GRANT, M.D., Physician  
MISS MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent  
MISS NELLIE MILLER, R.N., Head Nurse

#### CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

## The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published Every Thursday, at Berea, Ky.

### BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)  
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief  
J. O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year . . . . . \$1.50  
Six Months . . . . . .85  
Three Months . . . . . .50

Send money by Post-office of Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal, notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Anyone sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

Foreign Advertising Representative  
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

The hundredth man with health is blest,  
The rest all go awry;  
The reason is, the one digests—  
The ninety-nine jest die!"

Health and happiness are not secured by short-cut, supernatural, artificial or patented processes; they are the legitimate and inevitable result of a correct life.

The beetle has a golden wing,  
The fire-fly has a flame;  
The bed-bug has no flame nor wing,  
But he gets there just the same.

De fire-fly am a brave little cuss,  
But he ain't got no mind;  
Fer he plunges through dis univuss  
Wid his head-light on behind!

"The toil you hate fatigues you soon  
—and scarce improves your limbs.  
The work you love electrifies, and  
sets the pace that wins."

Can you tell me why  
The hypocrite's eye  
Can better decry  
Than can you or I  
On how many toes  
The pussy cat goes?  
Answer:  
The eye of deceit  
Can best counterfeit,  
(Count her feet)  
And, hence, I suppose,  
Can best count her toes.

There was a fellow named Tate,  
Who lunched with his girl at 8:08;  
But Tate did not state, so I cannot  
relate  
What Tate and his tete a tete ate  
at 8:08.

**Diamond's Qualities.**  
The diamond denotes pride. In mythology it is awarded supernatural qualities, protects from evil spirits, influences the gods to take pity upon mortals; maintains concord between husband and wife, and for this reason was held as the most appropriate stone for the espousal ring.

## Re-establishing Their Right of Way



The British citizen always has been most jealous of the maintenance of his ancient rights of way. In order to re-establish their right of way through a bridle path leading to Hanworth park, the residents of Feltham, Middlesex, marched through, demolishing a wall en route. The path had been closed for a government aerodrome.

## JUDGE W. J. TATUM VICTIM OF AN EXPLOSION

The entire town and surrounding community were saddened Friday evening, July 30, when news reached here that Wm. J. Tatum, city judge, had been killed by an explosion of dynamite. He had been in charge of a force of men who were quarrying rock for the Scaffold Cane Hill on Dixie Highway, four miles south of town. The accident occurred on the farm of Miss E. K. Corwin, just over the line in Rockcastle county. Two shots of dynamite had been set off, and when one failed to explode, Tatum went to the spot to relight it, thinking the second fuse had gone out. As he reached the spot, the explosion took place, instantly killing him.

Great excitement prevailed among all the citizens of Berea when the report of the tragedy reached town. Men could be seen in small groups on different corners of the street, discussing the affair in subdued tones.

Wm. J. Tatum was born on March 20, 1866, two miles north of town. He was known throughout the county and in many adjoining counties. He has for many years taken an active part in local public affairs, and has served as constable, justice of the peace and police judge. He was a member of the Christian Church and was a vigorous Republican from his youth. He was widely known in Republican political circles in Kentucky as a local leader. However, he had many staunch Democrat friends. Wm. J. Tatum was greatly admired by colored people of Berea and surrounding communities, and a large representation attended his funeral. A devoted wife, Mrs. Rose Terrill Tatum, and two daughters, Mary and Florence, are the surviving members of his family. Another addition to the family was made a few months ago when the two daughters adopted a little boy, who is to become a permanent member of the household. The funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at the residence on Walnut Meadow Pike, Berea. Rev. W. J. Hudspeeth, assisted by Dr. R. J. Hutchins, officiated. The funeral proceedings were simple and the floral display most beautiful. The very large attendance at the funeral gave evidence of the deceased's popularity.

Services next Sunday as usual.

Epworth League next Sunday evening will be led by Mr. Smith, who has been teacher of the Men's Bible Class for some time. We are sorry that he is leaving Berea and will be glad to hear him in the Epworth League.

We will begin Thursday evening in prayer meeting to study the book of Acts. Our first lesson will be the first chapter. Prayer meeting begins at 7:45.

Trustees will be elected at the Official Board meeting next Monday evening. Every church member over 21 can vote. (This includes the women). Please be present.

Mrs. E. W. Hubbard entertained her Sunday-school class at her home last Friday afternoon.

## UNION CHURCH

"The Mastery of Life" will be Dr. Hutchins' topic in the Union Church next Sunday at 11 a.m. On Thursday at 7:30 p.m., there will be a missionary drama under the auspices of the Women's Missionary Society.

## NAVY ELECTRICAL SCHOOL



Taking machines apart to see what makes them tick is just as interesting as making them go after they're put together.

In the Navy gas engine school shown above, some of our future aviators are investigating the ignition devices on an airplane engine.

The sailors get a thorough training in the gas engine and have lots of opportunities to perfect themselves in this specialty during a four years' enlistment. They are paid during the entire course, and when they finish their enlistment period they can either continue in the service or go back to civil life, well qualified to do high class garage work.

## CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our thanks to the neighbors and friends for the kindnesses shown us in our sad bereavement.

Mrs. W. J. Tatum and daughters.

## Trials of Authors.

"Just write up this little story," say the neighbors, interested in this cause or that, to the author they happen to know. It all looks so easy to them. But—"why the hardest thing I do is write to order," says Mary Heaton Vorse. "A kind of terrible blankness comes over me when I am ordered to write. I shall never forget being asked to autograph the front of some volumes of 'The Prestons' I had given to a hazaar. Nine or ten of us had contributed our own books, and a devoted public was supposed to pay highly for the inscriptions in the front. Three days and three nights I wracked my brain for something clever and memorable to put in the front of those volumes. I let my story writing go. I stared at the blank front pages where the autograph and the humorous and interesting sentiment was to be placed. And in the end, frantically, what I wrote, was 'November 9, Mary Heaton Vorse.' More I could not."

## Vienna Not on the Danube.

Vienna is popularly misunderstood to be on "the beautiful blue Danube," but that mighty stream, in its long course to the Black sea, really encircles the city some miles from its center. A canal winds through the heart of the city and connects with the Danube below the Prater, Vienna's great playground.

## KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued from Page One)  
reports that the arrival of the soldiers from the state and constabulary from West Virginia had a quieting effect on the situation and no immediate trouble is anticipated.

Danville, July 29.—L. L. Piersall, chief federal road engineer, and F. W. Freil, chief clerk, have been here the last few days asking a location for a camp for a crew of 50 to 75 men who will make a survey for the proposed Federal Highway from Richmond, in Madison county, to Hardyville, in Hart county.

New York, July 28.—Aroused by the scuffling of the guests with an alleged burglar in the Waldorf Astoria hotel here today, Governor Edwin P. Morrow, of Kentucky, rushed from his room and helped to overpower the intruder, who fought desperately to escape.

The intruder was later identified as Peter Hermadia, a discharged hotel employee, was held under \$5,000 bond for unlawful entry.

## CHARGE BRITISH WITH ATROCITY

Indian Statesmen Disclose Attack by General Dyer on 20,000 Unarmed Natives.

## TWO ARRESTS START TROUBLE

Natives Seek to Present Petition for Release of Leaders and Are Attacked by Soldiers—1,000 Are Massacred.

New York.—An attack by British soldiers upon a crowd of unarmed natives of India, as they were seeking to present to a British deputy commissioner a petition for the release of two of their leaders, led a few days later to the massacre of 1,000 Indians in a great square at Amritsar, in the Punjab district of India in the spring of 1919, says a report prepared by the Punjab subcommittee of the Indian national congress.

Dissatisfaction among the natives first became apparent with the passage of the Rowat bills, designed to punish sedition.

All over the country resolutions were passed by huge mass meetings protesting against the law and demanding its repeal.

The trouble, the report states, began in earnest when two influential natives, Doctors Kitchlew and Satyapal, were arrested and their friends heard they were to be deported.

Many Natives Killed.  
The report continues with a description of the fight between natives and soldiers, during which many of the former were killed and the survivors inflamed to such a pitch of fury that they returned into the city and applied the torch to several principal buildings.

The occurrence which directly led to the subsequent wholesale massacres in the Jallianwala Bagh, the report asserts, was a proclamation issued about this time by Gen. Dyer forbidding the natives to assemble publicly.

"The public meeting in the Jallianwala Bagh," the report states, "was called before the proclamation had reached more than half the population. Shortly before the arrival of Gen. Dyer on the scene with ninety soldiers and two armored cars, Hans Raj had taken charge of the meeting, the audience numbering about 20,000.

What happened afterward is given by the Indian investigators in Gen. Dyer's own words recorded during his testimony at the subsequent inquiry: "When you got to the bagh what did you do?" Gen. Dyer was asked.

Opened Fire in 30 Seconds.  
"I opened fire. Immediately I had thought about the matter and, don't imagine it took me more than thirty seconds to make up my mind as to what my duty was," he replied.

"In firing, was it your object to disperse?"  
"No, sir. I was going to fire until they dispersed."

"Did you continue firing after they had dispersed?"  
"Yes."

"After the crowd indicated that it was going to disperse, why did you not stop?"  
"I thought it was my duty to go on until they had dispersed. If I fired a little, I should be wrong in firing at all."

Continuing their report, the investigators added:  
"He, Gen. Dyer, said he continued firing for about ten minutes, until he had expended 1,650 rounds of ammunition. He said he had made no provision for aiding or removing the wounded. That was a medical question, he declared.

"One eye witness said: 'I saw hundreds of persons killed on the spot. The worst part of the whole thing was that firing was directed toward the gates through which the people were trying to run out. Many got trampled under the feet of the rushing crowds and thus lost their lives. There were heaps of bodies at different places. I think there must have been over 1,000.'"

Schumann-Heink's Adopted Son Killed

Tulsa, Okla.—Robert Midkiff, adopted son of Madame Schumann-Heink, lost his life when an airplane he was piloting collapsed. A. S. Newsome, manager for an Okmulgee airplane company, who accompanied Midkiff, also was killed. The tragedy of the air was witnessed by scores of spectators.

## U. S. NEWS

(Continued on Page Five)

o'clock and her husband at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Washington, July 30.—President Wilson, through the United Mine Workers of America, tonight appealed to striking mine laborers in Illinois and Indiana to return to work.

Inequalities in the existing wage scale—held by the strike leaders to be the cause of the walkout which has closed most of the bituminous mines in the two states—may exist, the President said. He added he could not recommend correction of any inequalities until the strikers returned to their jobs, but when they did so he would invite the joint scale

WE ARE ALL GOING TO

THE  
**Mt. Vernon FAIR**  
NEXT WEEK  
**Aug. 11, 12, 13**  
**3 BIG DAYS**  
**3 BIG NIGHTS**

committee of operators and miners to meet for the purpose of adjusting any such inequalities.

Washington, July 30.—Rear Admiral Grayson is now following the advice of his patient. President Wilson feels so extraordinarily comfortable amid the cooling breezes in which Washington has been basking for a week, that he has requested his physician to take a few days off. Doctor Grayson is, therefore, planning to steal away next week for a breathing spell at his little country place at Blue Ridge Summit, in southern Pennsylvania. If good weather keeps up, the President and Mrs. Wilson may go for a short cruise in the Mayflower in August.

Washington, July 29.—Means of averting winter coal shortage and of defeating profiteering in the coal trade will be discussed at a conference in New York Monday by representatives of four government departments and a committee from the coal industry. Acting Attorney General Ames in announcing the conference tonight, said the government hoped to develop a program on which the coal interests could come half way in solving the coal problem.

Williamson, W. Va., July 30.—An industrial conflict is being waged between mine operators and leaders of the United Mine Workers over the question whether all the bituminous coal miners in West Virginia should be organized as union men. The miners' leaders also demand that the scale of pay now in use in the Kanawha field be adopted in the Mingo county bituminous field here.

Washington, July 28.—Mentioning the suspension of operations by the American Woolen Company and the announced intention of the Pennsylvania railroad to reduce its working force, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement today declared that "action of corporations which today lay off thousands of men is nothing

less than a tremendous indictment of management and a heinous offense against a people in need of every possible ounce of production."

Washington, July 29.—Curtailed of industrial activities due to lower demand, cancellation of orders and general readjustment were the outstanding developments in the business of the country during July, the Federal Reserve Board declared tonight in its monthly review.

Chicago, July 29.—Coal operators of Indiana today declined to participate in a joint conference with the miners, as suggested by John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, with a view to changing or amending the interstate agreement and commerce commission's award.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 29.—With the idleness today of more than 50 per cent of the coal mines in the Indiana field as the result of the strike of day men, the situation assumed an aspect of seriousness not hitherto felt by the public at large. Reports from the Terre Haute district stated that 195 mines were closed and more than 25,000 men were out there.

## WORLD NEWS

(Continued from Page One)  
control of Great Britain, France and Holland, with the largest share under British domination.

Americans are absorbed in domestic politics, in their own affairs. Yet unsettled problems have no mercy for the repose of nations. "America first," "forget Europe," may be the aspiration today of the bulk of the people, yet facts are facts, and the Bolshevik armies' defeat of Poland, with Lenin tendering a conqueror's terms of peace, is the most cleaving fact of the current history of the world. There will be more repercussion from it than from the Chicago and San Francisco conventions combined.

## The Free

SEWING MACHINE

Invented and Pat. by W. C. Free

This well known UP-TO-DATE machine will be sold for the month of July at special advertising prices, on special terms and a liberal price for your OLD MACHINE.

At every vital point The FREE sewing machine has valuable improvements that make it far superior to all other machines:—

The FREE sews faster.  
The FREE runs lighter.  
The FREE lasts longer.  
The FREE is more beautiful.

The FREE has less vibration.  
The FREE is easier to operate.  
The FREE makes an absolutely perfect stitch.

To our city patrons will say DON'T FAIL to let our special advertising salesman show you our new Free Westinghouse Electrical Sewing Machine, the most up-to-date sewing machine on the market.

**R. H. Chrisman**

The Furniture Man

Phone 26



## MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CAMPAIGN ROCKCASTLE September 27, 28, 29, 30

### COUNTY, SCHOOL AND AGRICULTURAL FAIRS September 30, October 1, 2

This campaign will be made by men from the State College of Agriculture and others chosen from the county.

The purpose of this campaign is to arouse community interest in all lines of community life and work—emphasizing the importance of community cooperation. The school district is to constitute the community, and the schoolhouse the center of all activities.

This campaign will be conducted by county school superintendent, county board of education and county agricultural agent, assisted by teacher and trustee of each school district.

There will be five squads of two men each—starting on Monday morning, September 27, visiting from two to four schools a day, winding up the campaign at Mt. Vernon, October 2, with results of every school having been visited and ten to twelve thousand people touched by this work.

Thursday, September 30 will be devoted to community school and agricultural fairs, one in each school district in the county.

Friday, October 1, all exhibits winning first, second and third prizes in community fairs are to be taken to Mt. Vernon.

Saturday, October 2 will be county school and agricultural fair at Mt. Vernon. All live stock to be brought in at this time.

The above plan has been approved by the superintendent and voted and passed upon by the County Board of Education.

### OUR COUNTY AGENT

County Agent Spence left Berea at 7:30 a. m., Monday, August 2, for Jackson county, where he will aid in County Community Development Campaign, visiting three to four schools a day, speaking in each school on the subject of Home and Farm. The 9th of August he will cross over into Laurel county and continue the same campaign for one week. August 16 to 21 inclusive, he will be assisting in Junior Agricultural Club Camp at London Fair Ground, London. He will return to Mt. Vernon August 23 and to Berea August 25. September will be devoted to Rockcastle county Community Development Campaign and community and county, school and agricultural fairs, which begin September 27 and close October 2.

All correspondence will be promptly taken care of through the County Agent's Office.

The first week of August, the county agent's address will be McKee. The second and third weeks of August, London.

### RATS

#### Destroying Rats and Mice

The Biological Survey has made numerous laboratory and field experiments with various agencies for destroying rats and mice. The results form the chief basis for the following recommendations:

#### Traps

Owing to their cunning, it is not always easy to clear rats from premises by trapping; if food is abundant, it is impossible. A few adults refuse to enter the most innocent-looking

### CINCINNATI MARKETS.

#### Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.55@1.56, No. 3 white \$1.53@1.55, No. 2 yellow \$1.52@1.53, No. 2 mixed \$1.51@1.52, No. 3 mixed \$1.50@1.51, white ear \$1.56@1.59.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$23@25, clover mixed \$23@32, clover \$23@29.

Oats—No. 2 white \$4@55c, No. 3 white \$3@84c, No. 3 mixed \$8@81c.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$2.60@2.64, No. 3 red \$2.57@2.61.

#### Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 55c, firsts 53c, seconds 52c, fancy dairy 50c.

Eggs—Extra firsts 45c, firsts 43c, ordinary first 41c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lbs. and over 45c, fowls, 4½ lbs. and over 34c; under 4½ lbs 31c; roosters 22c.

#### Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$13@14, fair to good \$10@13, common to fair \$8@10; heifers, good to choice \$11@13.50, fair to good \$8@11, common to fair \$5@8, canners \$3.50@4.50 stock heifers \$5.50@8.

Calves—Good to choice \$17.50@18, fair to good \$12@17.50, common and large \$8@11.

Sheep—Good to choice \$8@9, fair to good \$4@8, common \$1.50@3, lambs, good to choice \$10.50@17, fair to good \$12.50@16.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$16.50@16.75, butchers \$16.75, medium \$16.75, common to choice heavy fat sows \$9@14, light shippers \$16, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$10@13.25.

trap. And yet trapping, if persistently followed, is one of the most effective ways to destroy the animals.

**Guillotine Trap.**—For general use, the improved modern traps with a wire fall released by a baited trigger and driven by a coiled spring have marked advantages over the old forms, and many of them may be used at the same time. These traps, sometimes called "guillotine" traps, are of many designs, but the more simply constructed are preferable. Probably those made entirely of metal are the best, as they are more durable. Traps with tin or sheet-metal bases are not recommended.

Guillotine traps should be baited with small pieces of Vienna sausage or fried bacon. A small section of an ear of corn is excellent bait if other grain is not present. The trigger wire should be bent inward to bring the bait into proper position for the fall to strike the rat in the neck.

Other excellent baits for rats and mice are oatmeal, toasted cheese, toasted bread, fish, fish offal, fresh liver, raw meat, apples, carrots, corn, sunflower, squash or pumpkin seeds. Broken fish eggs are good bait at all seasons, and ripe tomatoes, green cucumbers, and other fresh vegetables are very tempting to the animals in winter. When seed, grain, or meal is used with a guillotine trap, it is put on the trigger plate, or the trigger wire may be bent outward and the bait placed directly under it.

A common mistake in trapping for rats and mice is to use only one or two traps, when dozens are needed. For a large establishment, hundreds of traps may be used to advantage, and a dozen is none too many for an ordinary barn or dwelling infested with rats. House mice are less suspicious than rats, and are much more easily trapped.

**Cage Trap.**—When rats are abundant, the large French wire cage trap may be used to advantage. They should be made of stiff wire, well reinforced. Many of those sold in the stores are useless, because a full-grown rat can bend the light wires apart and escape.

Cage traps may be baited and left open for several nights until the rats are accustomed to enter them to obtain food. They should then be closed and freshly baited, when a larger catch may be expected, especially of young rats. As many as 25 and even more, partly grown rats have been taken at a time in one of these traps. It is better to cover the trap than to leave it exposed. A short board should be laid on the trap and an old cloth or bag or a bunch of hay or straw thrown carelessly over the top. Often the trap may be placed with the entrance opposite a hole and fitting it so closely that rats cannot pass through without entering the trap. If a single rat is caught, it may be left in the trap as a decoy to others.

(Continued Next Week)

### FUEL SAVED BY GOOD ROADS

Wear and Tear on Trucks and Amount of Gasoline Consumed Shown in Recent Ohio Test.

A test conducted in Ohio recently to determine the saving in gasoline from running over a good road as compared with gas consumption over bad and medium-grade roads, disclosed a surprising difference. Five new army standard "A" trucks with seven different types of road service, showed a gain of six miles per gallon of fuel between the best and worst types of roads. All the trucks were empty during the test.

The trucks loaded showed that the poor road took seven times as much gasoline per mile as the good one.

The test results showed an average of 5.78 miles per gallon over a dirt road in good condition, 7.19 over fair gravel, 9.39 over good gravel, about the same over fair bituminous macadam and good brick roads, 11.44 over extra smooth brick and 11.78 over good concrete.

The saving to the motoring public in gasoline alone would amount to millions of dollars annually. Perhaps equal to this would be the saving in tires, which is considered as important an item of car upkeep as is gasoline. Calculating the saving in wear and tear on the mechanism of cars and trucks and also the item of time lost by poor roads, adequate highways are undoubtedly a sane investment.

### BIG HIGHWAY APPROPRIATION

State of Wyoming Has Let Contracts for Improvements to Cost \$3,000,000 in 1920.

The total estimated cost of highway improvements for which the Wyoming state highway department has let contracts, and which will be completed during the present year, exceeds \$3,000,000. This total represents \$15 for each inhabitant of the state.

## How to Lower Your Meat Bills

Hints From the Department of Justice

### HOUSEWIVES BUY LAMB AND MUTTON UNWISELY.

The Eat More Lamb campaign which is being conducted throughout the country at the present time before colleges, domestic science schools, women's clubs, various institutions, public schools, meat markets, etc., has brought before the general public the value of lamb as a food product, but especially has it demonstrated the value and economy of the cheaper cuts of lamb which have been neglected. It has been a contention of the retailer for years that a great part of the fore quarter—the neck, shoulder, shank and breast—must be sold at a loss or eventually reach the scrap or bone box.

Some retail butchers bone out these cheap fore-quarter cuts, put them through the meat grinder, season them and mold them up into lamb patties, putting a strip of bacon around each one, leave them in the cooler over night and sell all of them next day at good prices. Many butchers could sell more than they can supply. The butcher has thus turned into an asset or profitmaker that portion which has heretofore been considered a loss.

Steaks and roasts can be had from the shoulder, lamb rolls from the neck, breast and shoulder, and neck slices are obtained by cutting the neck in sections crosswise, so that the meat has the appearance of chops and is a very inviting dish when used as a stew or potted lamb en casserole. The cheaper cuts of lamb are made from the breast, shoulder, shank and neck which combined are about 18 per cent of the lamb.

Lamb is a healthful food for all people. It is very nutritious, wholesome and palatable and in caloric value it is equal or superior to any other meat.

The boned and rolled shoulder mentioned above is used for roasting purposes; it can also be cut to any desired weight or can be sliced into Saratoga chops.

United States government statistics tell us that each year the average housewife buys for every person in her household only about 5 pounds of lamb as compared with about 71 pounds of pork and 67 pounds of beef. If all American families used lamb one day a week it would mean more than 20 pounds of lamb annually per capita, or four times the present consumption.

More than that, the head of the family, who pays the bills, would no doubt

encourage purchasing the cheaper lamb cuts instead of merely a few chops at a time. A shoulder of lamb being smaller than the average beef joint and less expensive, should appeal especially to small families.

The marketing expeditions should be an education in economy.

It usually pays to shop before you buy.

It usually pays to do your marketing personally rather than telephone your order.

Lamb steaks and lamb chops take but a few moments to cook, but they are the most expensive cuts. As a lamb is not all chops and steaks, other and less expensive parts of the animal must be used and can be made into tasty dishes. Breast of lamb contains more meat than bone, yet it often sells for half the price of pork spare ribs, and some retailers on account of a limited demand for the fore-quarter cuts find it necessary to convert these cheaper cuts into sausage in order to sell them at all.

Lamb is a somewhat seasonable meat, by far the greater part of live lambs reaching the market during the latter half of the year. In the spring around Easter time, lamb may be as high or higher than other meats. In the fall and early winter it is nearly always much cheaper.

The following average prices compiled by the National Wool Growers' association from representative retailers throughout the country show comparative levels of the different meats in the fall season as they occurred in the middle of October, 1919. These figures are not applicable now, except that they emphasize a typical relationship:

Lamb—Leg, 37 cents; loin, 44 cents; shoulder, 27 cents; rib chops, 46½ cents.

Sheep—Leg, 29 cents; loin, 28 cents; shoulder, 16½ cents; chops, 35 cents.

Pork—Loin, 43 cents; fresh ham, 35 cents.

Beef—Sirloin, 45 cents; porterhouse, 48 cents; tenderloin, 50 cents; round steak, 38 cents.

These prices were for the best-quality meats in all cases.

**Mutton Stew With Barley.**

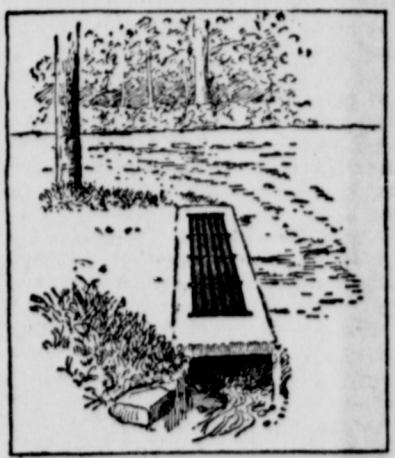
Cut meat from neck or breast into small pieces. Put in kettle with water to cover. Use about 1½ cups water to a pound of meat. Add onions, carrot, salt and pepper. For each pint liquid add 1-3 cup pearl barley. Simmer gently two or three hours.

### CULVERT IS EASILY CLEANED

Much Trouble Obviated by Invention of Grate or Iron Bars, Resting in Notches.

Often culverts under roads and paths become clogged with debris and frequently give trouble because they cannot be readily cleaned. The device illustrated obviates all this difficulty. It consists of a grate of iron bars supported by crosspieces which rest in notches or upon the surface of stonework or concrete, says American Agriculturist. The bars and the crosspieces should be of heavy enough material to support any load that will be driven across the grating.

The one from which this drawing was made is in a footpath, so the bars



Grating Easily Lifted.

were only 1½ inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick. The crosspieces are of the same material, bent at the ends and riveted to the bars. All that is necessary to clean such a culvert is to lift the grating and do the work with a spade or a hoe.

### HIGHWAYS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

State Has 6,000 Miles of Improved Roads—Only Ten Other States Exceed in Mileage.

South Dakota has 6,000 miles of main highways, out of a total of 203,523 in the United States. Definite road systems have been established in 44 states, either through legislative action or through state and local officials. North Dakota has 4,000 miles and Minnesota 12,700. Only ten states exceed South Dakota in mileage, while several of them have less than 1,000 miles of main highway.

#### Moroccan Road Traffic.

Traffic on the (French) Moroccan highways is very large. In addition to the transport of passengers by private or public automobiles, the roads permit an important movement of merchandise by motortrucks.

## HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

### HOME CANNING NECESSARY THIS YEAR

Home canning—of utmost importance during the war—will be just as important this year, according to present indications as they are viewed by the United States Department of Agriculture. The shortage of labor on the farms makes it necessary for the canneries to pay high prices for the commodities that will be canned later in the season. Labor in the canning factories is expensive and difficult to obtain. Everything, from cans to cartage costs, has increased in price, and transportation is slow and more expensive than it was in war times. All this increase must be paid by the ultimate consumer; and there is not even assurance that there will be enough canned products to go around. The solution is home canning.

That sugar is higher in price than it has been hitherto is advanced by some as a reason for canning either less fruit or nothing but vegetables; but unless one intends to give up sweets altogether, there seems no good reason for not using canned fruit on account of high-priced sugar. There are few desserts that do not take from one-half to one cup of sugar, and no dessert is more healthful than fruit. It is not necessary to use such thick sirup as was used in the days of plenty. A 10 per cent sirup made of 1 part sugar and 9 parts water will make palatable any of the acid fruits. Such fruits as apples, pineapples and the like can be canned without sugar. In fact, ordinary glucose or corn sirup may be substituted for sugar in making the sirup. A palatable sirup is made by mixing ¼ cup sugar, 1 cup glucose, and 8 cups of water.

It requires about 7 ounces of sugar for a pint jar. One cup of sugar will make 10 cups of sirup. A pound of sugar will make 20 cups. This last amount will be sufficient for 20 pints of canned fruit. Where the 10 per cent sirup is used, the cost of sugar to can a pint jar is 1½ cents with sugar at 30 cents a pound. It is not so expensive after all.

### USE LESS SUGAR IN JELLIES AND JAMS

One-fifth to one-quarter less sugar can be used in making jelly and jams, experiments made by household experts in the United States Department of Agriculture experiment kitchen indicate.

Another sugar-saving wrinkle tested by the experiment kitchen is to add one-quarter teaspoon of salt

to each cup of fruit juice for jelly or pulp for jam, marmalade, and conserve. In the case of nonacid fruit this makes the absence of the full amount of sugar less noticeable. The salty taste will disappear after the product has stood for a few weeks, but the flavor will be much the richer for the addition of the salt. Salt was so used in England during the war, and the method suggested was based on reports of the process.

With fruits of pronounced flavor, or where lemon and orange peel or spices are used for flavoring those with mild flavor, various sirups take the place of part of the granulated sugar. Usually half and half is the proportion used in substitution.

### MORE SUGAR FOR YOU

People who have soft-pedaled the sugar bowl for six years may be interested in the statement that crop conditions on July 1 promise an increase in next fall's sugar production in the United States; an increase amounting to, approximately, 333,000 tons, or enough to load a train of freight cars 70 or 75 miles long, allowing 40 tons per car. This prospective crop is equal to more than 22 pounds of sugar for every man, woman and child within the United States, and the increase over last year equals more than six pounds per person. The beet-sugar crop this year covers almost a million acres as against the 5-year average of about two-thirds of a million; and the growing condition on July 1 was above the ten-year average. There is more than half a million acres of sugar cane this year, about half of which is intended for sugar and the other half for sirup, after deducting considerable amounts for planting the next crop. There is a substantial increase in acreage over last year, especially in Louisiana, where nearly all the cane sugar of the United States is made. The growing condition of the cane in Louisiana is much better than last year, but considerably under the average for the past nine years. The Department of Agriculture, which has carried on a number of projects looking toward making this country self-sustaining from a sugar standpoint, is cooperating with other agencies in protecting the crops from insects and disease and otherwise promoting the production and utilization of a bumper sugar crop. It should be borne in mind, however, that the forecast for 1920 is based upon conditions on July 1, and the actual outcome would be above or below this forecast according as conditions between July 1 and harvest are better or worse than average.

### The "Seven Seas."

The seven seas were spoken of as long ago as the beginning of the Christian era, and the phrase may have been introduced centuries before that. The number seven has long been regarded as symbolical of perfection or completeness, and from time immemorial it has been a favorite among the Hebrews and other people of eastern lands. The phrase is frequently used by modern poets, prose writers, etc., referring somewhat figuratively to the total water area of the globe. According to the geographers, there are only five oceans—the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Arctic, the Antarctic and the Indian. The "seven seas" means these five, with the Atlantic divided into North and South Atlantic and the Pacific divided into North and South Pacific.

### "Cats" and "Dogs" in Poker.

"Cats" and "dogs" are extra "hands"

or combinations of cards that are played in some games that are not conducted strictly according to Hoyle. A "little dog" is a deuce to a seven, without a pair, and a "big dog" is a nine to an ace, without a pair; a "little cat" is a trey to an eight, without a pair, and a "big cat" is an eight to a king, without a pair. A "little dog" beats a straight, and a "big dog" beats a "little dog" and a "little cat" beats either kind of "dog," and a "big cat" beats a "little cat." Accordingly, "dog" and "cat" flushes beat straight flushes, and in a game where they are played the highest hand that can be held is a "big cat" flush, consisting of a king, queen, jack, ten and eight.

### Cities Could Not Survive.

Without roads, cities could not survive, and country-folk would be without many of the present necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life, which they are now able to enjoy.

## "PLAY BALL!" They can do it the year around in the Philippines.



Here's indisputable evidence that the Filipino people have been Americanized! The great American game of baseball is the rage in the islands. This photograph shows a parade which preceded one of the big games in Manila. Baseball is played from one end of the archipelago to the other, and as in other branches of athletic sports, some classy players have been developed.



## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,  
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody  
Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
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## LESSON FOR AUGUST 15

## THE SINS AND SORROWS OF DAVID.

LESSON TEXT—II Sam. 12:9-10; 13:1-33.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Whosoever a man loveth, that shall he also reap.—Gal. 6:7.  
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—II Sam. 11:26.  
PRIMARY TOPIC—David's Grief Over Absalom.  
JUNIOR TOPIC—David and Absalom.  
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Absalom's Selfish Life and How It Ended.  
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Elements of Weakness in David's Character.

## I. David's Sins (12:9, 10).

1. Adultery (v. 9; cf. 11:1-4). David instead of going forth at the head of the army as was the duty of the king (11:1), sent Joab and his servants, and he himself lounged around at home in idleness. It was while in idleness that he fell a victim to his lust and committed adultery with Bathsheba. "An idle hand is the Devil's workshop." The crimes of the world are committed for the most part by idle men and women.

2. Murder (12:9; cf. 11:15-21). Having committed adultery with Uriah's wife, David tried to cover up his sin by killing Uriah. He ordered Joab to place Uriah at the forefront of the battle where he would surely be killed. When men sin they endeavor to cover up their sin by committing other sins, and usually it requires the doing of greater wickedness to cover up wrong that has been done.

## II. David's Sorrow (13:1-33).

1. The battle between Absalom and David (vv. 1-18). Following Absalom's revolt, David fled from Jerusalem. After counsel with Ahithophel and Hushai, Absalom with his men went in pursuit. Absalom planned well, but made one great mistake—he left God out of the question.

Being dissuaded by the people, David foregoes his purpose of going forth with the army. He sent the army forth under three commanders. His one special request as they went to battle was that they deal gently with Absalom. The victory of David's army was overwhelming. The interference of Providence is marked in that more died in the entanglement of the woods than by the sword. In the flight, Absalom was caught in the bough of a tree by the head, and was left hanging as the mule went forth from under him. Perhaps his long hair which had been his pride was the instrument of his destruction. While thus hanging, Joab thrust him through the heart with three darts. This awful end was deservedly met (Deut. 27:16, 20; 21:23). They disgracefully disposed of his body (vv. 17, 18). They cast it into a pit and piled stones upon it as a fitting monument of his villainy. How different from what he planned (v. 18). His one ambition was to be remembered. A heap of stones piled upon him in contempt is quite different from a tomb in the king's vale.

2. The victorious tidings announced to David (vv. 19-32). He was anxiously waiting for news from the battlefield. So anxious was he that he stationed a watchman upon the walls to look for some messenger to appear. His first question to the messenger shows what was uppermost in his heart. It was the welfare of his boy.

3. David mourns for Absalom (v. 33). He received the news of his rebellious son's death with much regret. The good news of the victory was entirely lost sight of through excessive grief. The sobs of his poor heart must have been awful. Perhaps it is impossible to analyze his sorrow, but most likely the following elements were present:

(1) The loss of a son. The ties of nature bind together the hearts of parents and children in such a way that separation by death is very trying; (2) the death of a son in rebellion against his father and God. Could he but have had the assurance that this course was regretted, or could he have heard a cry of forgiveness, his grief, no doubt, would have been greatly lessened; (3) he knew that his rebellious son had now gone to answer to God for his crimes—he knew their parting was forever; (4) he knew that this was but the bitter fruit of his own sin. In a sense he was the destroyer of his own child. May this example deeply impress all parents as to their responsibility! Away from this dark picture we turn to contemplate the depths of a father's love. Death effaces all faults; all wrongs are forgotten and only the memory of happy days is kept. The father is willing to die, even for a rebellious son. This illustrates God's love to us in Christ which made him willing to die for his children.

## The Greatest.

The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temptations from within and without; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is the calmest in storms, and whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God, is the most unflinching.—Channing.

## Profit by Mistakes.

To make no mistake is not in the power of man; but from their errors and mistakes the wise and good learn wisdom for the future.—Plutarch.

## Guilty, But Pardoned

By REV. E. J. PACE

Director of Missionary Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT.—He that covereth his sins shall not prosper; but whomsoever confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy.—Prov. 28:13.

A story comes from ancient Sparta in illustration of the fortitude in which the youth of that rigorous military state were trained, telling how a boy permitted a stolen fox, hidden under the folds of his tunic to eat into his vitals, rather than allow his theft to be discovered. What a graphic picture of many a man or woman who through years of anguish have grimly endured the gnawing of unconfessed sin.

Such was the case with King David. His body was clad in the royal purple, and seated on a throne; but his soul was in hell, and had been there more than a year. He had sinned, grievously sinned in the matter of the wife of Uriah the Hittite. In idleness upon the roof of his palace the lust of his eyes awakened an illicit passion for the wife of another, whom he took, and by craft rendered a widow. With cunning cleverness he attempted to conceal his crime, thinking all would be well. But David penned no psalms, and his harp awakened no melodies in the royal palace all that year. He thought to prosper, but his prosperity was turned into the drought of summer.

## Made Coward by Conscience.

But that year of agony dragged on, during which, as he afterwards confessed (Ps. 32:3), his "bones waxed old through his roaring all the day long," all because his "tongue kept silence." Then Nathan came, David's old friend, the prophet Nathan. We can well imagine how his knees smote each other as the chamberlain announced Nathan at the door. Ordinarily David would have greeted the old prophet with a hale and hearty welcome, but not today. Of all men he cared to see it was not Nathan. But he must not be discourteous; let him come in. Dignified, clear-eyed Nathan stands before the king, David's eyes are shifty; his face is pale, and his whole bearing is ill at ease. Now he's in for it. But imagine his relief when from the lips of Nathan fall, not words of denunciation, but a complaint about a man losing his sheep. Ah, how immensely relieved is King David! The blood comes back to his face! he is alert and all attention now, his old self-reliant, righteous self. Sheep; why he knows all about sheep, having grown up with the flocks out Bethlehem way. "Say on, Nathan; what was it you said about a sheep?" (To himself: "My, I'm glad he isn't going to talk about sin.")

## "Found Out" by His Sin.

Then follows Nathan's story of the rich man stealing the only sheep of the poor neighbor to feed a chance guest, and the king is furious. "As the Lord liveth, the man that hath done this shall surely die." Hold on, David, you are going too far. The law grants only four sheep for one, but you would take the man's life! But how like him we all are! What sacrifice will we not undergo, what service will we not render, rather than get down.

"Thou art the man," thunders the prophet, and David crumples into a heap before his merciless uncovering of that sin, and weakly says: "I have sinned." But now the floodgates are open, and with a body shaking with sobs, he pours out his soul in that matchless penitential Psalm (the fifty-first), which has been the beaten pathway back to God for millions of sinners since.

## Forgiven.

But that isn't all. David finds mercy, as our text guarantees, for Nathan immediately replies, "The Lord hath also put away thy sin." Once again David seizes his harp, and the palace walls ring with the glad refrain of the thirty-second Psalm. "Blessed is the man whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered!" Blessed be our God; when he covers sin beneath the cleansing blood of the Lamb of God, there is abundance of prosperity assured, "for whoso confesseth and forsaketh his sin shall have mercy."

"Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon. For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord."—Isaiah 55:7, 8. "If we confess our sins he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."—I John 1:9.

## False Happiness.

False happiness is like false money, it passes for a time as well as the true, and serves some ordinary occasions; but when it is brought to the touch, we find the lightness and alloy and feel the loss.—Swift.

## DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By Mary Graham

Donner

## THE ROBIN PARENTS.



"She's Looking at warmth above every thing."

"Over a little balcony," said Daddy, "where a lady used to sit and sew, there were several roofs adjoining and going off from different sides of the balcony, and there were eaves running along the balcony."

"The balcony was on the second floor of the house and it faced the south, where all morning long the sun would come and shine and keep it very warm there, for the lady used to love the sewing."

"There is some one there," said Mrs. Robin, "but she looks very nice and as though she wouldn't hurt a little bird for anything. I think it is perfectly safe. See, she is looking at us and her voice is low, and she is not frightening us. She is speaking to us; listen to what she says." And they listened and heard the lady say: "Dear little robins, have you come to call on me?"

"Ah, her voice is so sweet and so nice, and she really seems to be glad to see us. Let us build our nest here." "I think it would be a good idea," said Mr. Robin.

"So they built their nest under the eaves, right over the balcony where all day the lady sat, most of the time sewing, some of the time reading."

"She would have visitors there, too, and sometimes she would tell them of the robins who were so nearby, but she always said that no one frightened the robins, and that they were well looked after."

"She used to put bread crumbs on the roof near the eaves. And a little pan of water was always there, too, for bathing or for drinking!"

"Mr. and Mrs. Robin built a lovely big nest, and there Mrs. Robin laid the eggs. After a little while the baby robins came, poor little timid creatures, with scarcely any feathers at all."

"But Mr. and Mrs. Robin loved them and thought they were beautiful, just as boys and girls think their little baby brothers and sisters are beautiful, even if they have no hair on their heads—in fact, they like them that way, for then they look so appealing and so cunning and so helpless and yet so glad to be in the world."

"And the robins fed their babies and brought them delicious worms, and gave them drops of water, and all the time they looked down upon the lady as she sewed or read, and they said:

"We do not only guard over our nest and over our babies, but the lady there is seeing that no harm comes to us. See how she watches us and how she seems to care for us! She, too, is a guardian of the precious little nest."

"And after a time the baby robins began to try their little wings, and the lady watched and rejoiced, too, as the mother and father robin rejoiced to see the little dears really take to flying quite easily."

"Back and forth, countless times each day, the mother and father flew with goodies for the young, or when one was gone the other sat on the edge of the nest or in the nest, with its head peeping out above, seeing that all was well and safe."

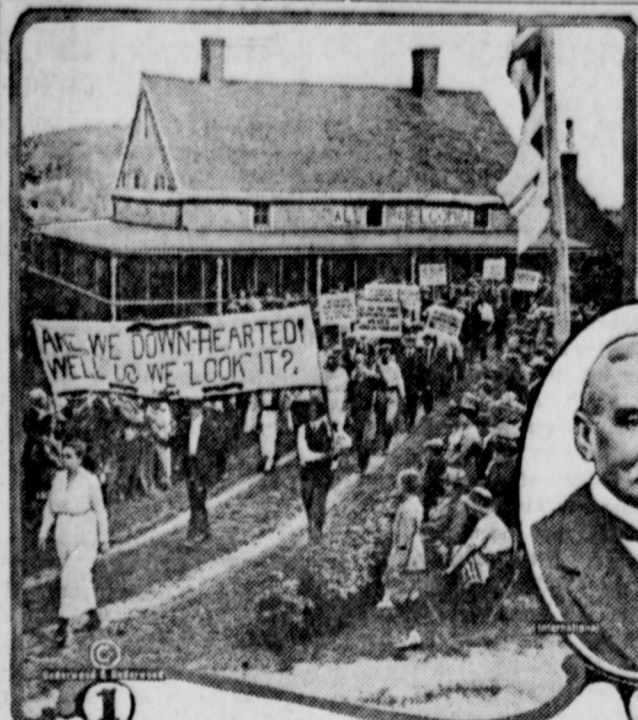
"Usually Mother Robin guarded the nest, while Father Robin went off for food, for he was a very fine robin to go to market and pick out all the best things."

"He knew the best places in the lawn where he could find worms. He was really a very remarkable robin about getting everything without any trouble. He just knew so much about it all and was such a good business robin that he was a very fine provider."

"And, too, he knew that by helping Mrs. Robin he was sharing in everything, and unless he shared doing what was to be done, it was not only fair to Mrs. Robin, who would get all tired out alone, but it was also much more fun to help one's mate."

"So the little robins grew up happily and safely in their nest by the little balcony."

Thought They Were Beautiful.



1—Soldiers and sailors parading at the Chester W. Chapin farm at Towners, N. Y., which has been donated as a convalescent camp for service men. 2—Thomas Fortune Ryan, who has gone to Europe supposedly to buy the French tobacco monopoly for an American syndicate. 3—American Olympic team marching to the vessel that takes it to Antwerp.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

## Bolsheviki Must Accept Millerand's Terms if They Want to Negotiate Peace.

## LUDENDORFF OFFERS ARMY

Will Provide a Million Germans to Fight Russia, on Conditions—Armistice for Poland—Villa Surrenders, Cantu Rebels, in Mexico.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The dove of peace is being treated roughly in Europe. Every time one nation puts up a nice perch for her to alight upon, some other nation shoos her away, insisting that she must sit on its perch or stay up in the air.

Premier Lloyd George thought he had found the way of peace with the Russian bolsheviks and went to Boulogne to tell Premier Millerand all about it and to get his indorsement. But Millerand had his own ideas, and the result was that the little Welshman hurried home, virtually admitting that the Frenchman's plans must prevail. Briefly, Millerand declares that if the London conference proposed by the soviet government is held, peace with Poland must be the first subject discussed, and that representatives of Poland and all other states bordering on Russia must be invited to participate in the meeting. Another condition is that Baron General Wrangle shall not be delivered up to the bolsheviks.

Millerand's first consideration is the safety of Poland, which he insists must be constituted a buffer state to keep bolshevism out of Germany. He did not need even to mention the claim for recognition of the Russian debt to France, for the discussion did not get that far. He refused to sign the note to Moscow stating the conditions of the conference. So Lloyd George returned to London, pretended he was quite satisfied with the situation, and said the note would be forwarded to Russia as soon as it had been approved by Italy.

Meanwhile, Poland is being overwhelmed, and if she is to be aided, the form of aid and the source from which it is to come remain undecided. Neither Great Britain nor Italy is in a position politically to send troops, and Germany will not permit the allies to transport munitions of war through her territory nor to turn over to Poland the arms and ammunition she surrendered to her conquerors. In this Germany rests on the terms of the peace treaty. France alone could send an army to the rescue of the Poles, and this she may do.

One other alternative is offered. General Ludendorff, the former German war chief, is said to have told the British charge d'affaires at Berlin that he will raise an army of 1,000,000 men to fight the bolsheviks if the allies will consent. But his conditions are that Posen be returned to Germany and that certain clauses of the treaty of Versailles be annulled, among those dealing with Danzig. This would be a bitter pill for the allies to swallow, but it is in effect the prescription also of Winston Churchill, the British war minister, who asserts that Germany alone can stop the forward march of bolshevism, and that to permit her to do so would aid her to recover speedily her place among the nations. Such a recovery probably is desired by those who would profit financially thereby, but not many others are deeply concerned in it.

Friday saw the beginning of the armistice between the Poles and the soviet Russians and the start of negotiations for peace in the town of Baranovitch. Fighting was supposed to cease at that time, but it was continued up to the last minute, the bolsheviks capturing Bialystok and forcing the Poles steadily back toward Warsaw. The Lithuanians restricted

the territory through which the Russians might pass, but a corps of Lithuanian troops joined the bolshevik cavalry operating eastward through Augustowo and Suwalki and the combined forces were reported massing on the East Prussia frontier. The German reichswehr was concentrated at Instenburg to repel the invaders.

The diplomats of Europe were not especially hopeful last week that the conference at Baranovitch would bring about peace between the two warring nations and were awaiting the Russian armistice terms with impatience. It was reported that Lenin favored moderate terms, while Trotsky wished them so oppressive and humiliating that the Poles would be forced to continue fighting or overthrow their government if the terms were accepted.

The press of Warsaw is especially skeptical concerning the intentions and good faith of the soviet Russians, expressing the belief that the latter do not want peace.

"Poland is fully aware that negotiations may be broken off any minute and that, while they last, soviet Russia will make all efforts to cause an outbreak of bolshevism and revolution in Poland," the Gazeta Warszawska declares. "Therefore Poland must, in order to safeguard an honorable peace, gather all her patriotic spirit and energy."

The Russian patriot Barzew, now in Warsaw is quoted by the Corrier Pommery as saying:

"I do not believe peace will be made between Poland and soviet Russia. The soviet regime needs a temporary rest and it will sign an armistice. If it signs peace it will mean that the soviet rule hopes through propaganda to establish a soviet government in Poland."

The French in Syria professed to find that King Feisal was insincere in his submission, so they stormed and captured Damascus and ordered Feisal to leave the country. So far there has been no outside opposition to this procedure, but it is conceivable that Great Britain will in some way help that Arab chieftain who gave them such valuable assistance in the capture of Palestine.

In Thrace the Greeks have been making great progress against the Turkish nationalists and after desperate fighting they occupied Adrianople, the headquarters of Jafar Tatar, and captured that leader and his staff. King Alexander himself entered the city and was warmly welcomed. The Greeks also took Kirk-Kiliseh and other strategic points, and it was announced that it would now be comparatively easy to clear the country of the nationalist bands.

Poor old Mexico! No sooner does she get rid of one disturbing element than another springs up to continue the turmoil. Last week "Pancho" Villa, having received assurances of forgiveness and financial reward for his efforts in the past, surrendered to the government and promised to spend the rest of his life as a peaceful farmer. But at the same time came the news that Esteban Cantu, governor of the northern district of Lower California, was considered by the government to be in open rebellion. Cantu professed to be astonished by this view of his position and denied the charge. He said he had been advised that the provisional government was sending two bodies of troops, numbering about 3,000 men, against him, and that he would have 4,000 men ready to resist in the field any attempt to invade his province. He assured protection to Americans and other foreigners engaged in lawful occupations in Lower California. The prospects for a stubborn conflict were good, though United States Consul Boyle at Mexicali urged our government to use its good offices to prevent hostilities.

"I am surrendering because the country needs peace for reconstruction," said Villa to General Martinez, who arranged for the capitulation of the bandit chief. But the story comes from Mexico that Villa "has been given very pleasing financial guarantees." His men are to be mustered out at Torreón, and each of them is to receive a year's pay and a tract of land.

There was some relief in sight in the coal situation in the United States,

though no one would predict an immediate end of the trouble with the bituminous miners of the middle West. President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America asked for a joint conference of operators and miners "to deal with the confusion that exists in the coal industry," and the Illinois operators consented to meet the workers for the purpose of discussion, but would not agree to reopen the wage agreement until they received authority from Washington. So serious is the threat of a fuel famine that Governor Lowden of Illinois urged the authorities at Washington to act quickly in bringing about a settlement. In the national capital it was said Secretary of Labor Wilson was about to make a report to the president. Mr. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, said a satisfactory solution of the problem would be reached through the efforts of Attorney General Palmer, who named a committee to fix profit margins, and the orders of the interstate commerce commission. Others were not nearly so optimistic as Mr. Tumulty.

Governor Cox of Ohio was signally honored on Friday by his home town, Dayton. His fellow citizens, regardless of party affiliations, made him the chief figure in the "home-coming" celebration, and he delivered a speech in a handsome "court of honor." The city was beautifully decorated and was thronged with visitors from all parts of the state.

Dayton also has prepared for the Cox notification ceremony, set for August 7. This will take place in the county fair grounds and the governor will deliver his speech of acceptance from the grand stand of the race track, in which will be sound amplifiers such as were installed in the national convention halls. Most of last week was devoted by Governor Cox to the preparation of this speech. A great many persons profess to be intensely interested in what he will say about liquor. It is predicted that he will steer skillfully around that question, and may advise the people of the United States that if they want a liberal enforcement of the law, they must elect congressmen who are in favor of such a course.

Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts was formally notified of his vice presidential nomination on Tuesday and responded with a speech in which he did not markedly deviate from the lines laid down by Senator Harding. The burden of it was that the country must be speedily rescued from the reactions of war.

Senator Harding's campaign is not by any means to be confined to his front porch. Plans are being made to take him on an extensive speaking tour, which probably will include Denver, Memphis, New York, Boston, Chicago and Indianapolis. He may even go as far as the Pacific coast. To avoid certain errors of past campaigns, he will not enter any state until its primary fights are over.

Winning three races in a row after losing two, the yacht Resolute successfully defended this country's possession of the America's cup against the fourth attempt by Sir Thomas Lipton to lift the international trophy. His yacht, Shamrock IV, was outfitted and out-sailed by the American boat and its crew, and the tea merchant admitted that the Resolute was the better boat. But he is coming across again in 1922 unless some other Britisher captures the cup next summer. It is estimated that Sir Thomas spent in the neighborhood of a million dollars in trying to win the trophy this year.

The congressional junketing party that has gone to the orient arrived at Manila very sensibly, because of typhoons that wrought havoc in parts of the islands. The visitors were just in time for the raising of a red flag by angry farm tenants near Manila, whose rent has been increased six times. This, a small incident in itself, shows the Filipinos, like the rest of the world, are full of social unrest. After ten days in the Philippines, the party will be taken to China under the escort of Doctor Reisch, former American minister to China and now the adviser of that government.



## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### JACKSON COUNTY

**McKee**, July 29.—Mrs. Fannie Sparks and children were visiting Mrs. Sparks daughter, Lloyd Powell at Blue Lick last week.—Miss Marie Mullenburg, who has been spending her vacation with homefolks in Iowa for several weeks, has returned and will take up her duties as teacher in the McKee Academy.—Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Hornsby are entertaining several of their young friends at their summer home on Laurel Fork river this week.—Dr. McCullen and Miss Linda Nevill will be in McKee August 24 to 27 to conduct a trachoma clinic. Any one suffering from weak eyes may have them treated free of charge. Miss Nevill is well-known, having been in Jackson county and other parts of the mountains several times, and her good deeds and kindness are known and appreciated by numerous people who are unable to secure treatment for trachoma without the assistance from Miss Nevill.—Miss Agnes Farmer surprised her many friends by getting married Friday to Jeff Boggs of this place, only members of the family being present. Miss Farmer is one of McKee's loveliest girls and has been teaching in this county for a few years. Mr. Boggs is the son of Jailer Boggs and a very industrious young man and esteemed by all his friends. Their friends join in wishing them a long and happy life.—On Friday evening, August 6, a Community League will be organized at the court house; there will be several prominent speakers and special music will be a part of the program.—Mr. and Mrs. Sparks from Lawrence county are visiting Mrs. Sparks' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Glenn.—Dr. and Mrs. Anderson are visiting his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Anderson, at Gray Hawk.—John Davis is on the sick list.

### Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, July 20.—Hay making is all the go now.—Everybody is getting up his grass in fine shape these pretty sunny days.—Died a few days ago, Mrs. Polly Hunter, wife of W. A. Hunter. She waited on the store until 9:00 and took a pain in her head and was dead before 12:00.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. John B. Begley at the Gray Hawk Hospital a fine girl a few days ago. Her name is Freda.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Luther Bowles a girl, named Rilla.—While hauling hay, J. B. Bingham's mules started to run and he jumped off of the top of the hay and hurt his heel very bad.—Miss Nannie D. Reynolds is teacher of the Gray Hawk rural school. Miss Reynolds is a good efficient teacher.—Miss Lola B. Bingham will go to Annville to high school this year.

### Carico

Carico, Aug. 2.—Married, July 31, Elmer Roberts to Miss May Lear, of this place. We wish them many happy years in life.—James Tincher and sister, Lillie, have gone to Dayton O., to work.—John Parker, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Eliza Tussey, on a furlough, has returned to Camp Taylor.—Next Sunday is our regular meeting at Flat Top. All come.—Revenue officers were hunting moonshine stills last week in this vicinity.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Summers, a fine girl called Brady.—There will be speaking at our school house at Flat Top this evening by the supervisors and others.—E. D. Herald is progressing nicely with his school here.—Bert Summers has gone to East Bernstadt to haul coal.—S. R. Roberts is planning a visit to his son's at Brookville, Ind., next week.—Mrs. Mary Himes killed a large copperhead last week.—The little son of T. J. Faubush is sick.—We had a shower Sunday that did a great deal of good to the growing crops.

### POWELL COUNTY

Vaughns Mill, Aug. 2.—Miss Besie Curtis, of Berea College, after spending a vacation here with rela-

tives, is now teaching a free school at Levee, Montgomery county. She returned last Saturday accompanied by Mr. Willoughby for a short stay.—Sherman Robbins has purchased the store house of T. J. Kirk at Clay City and is opening up a general store therein. He also bought out S. V. Larison and Son's stock of groceries and will move them to his building.—Everett Reynolds has been appointed truant officer of this county, to look after school children and see that they attend. Mr. Reynolds has already taken up his new duties and in company with the county agent H. H. Harrison has begun his tour of the county visiting each school. They were at our school last week, and both gave nice talks to the children.—Our district school is making good progress under the tutelage of Miss Sylvia Faulkner, who taught here last year, giving splendid satisfaction.—Blackberry picking and canning has been the order of the day in this vicinity for the past two weeks. Some women and children, after having conserved enough for home use, have made good wages picking berries for the city market at 30 cents per gallon.

### OWSLEY COUNTY

#### Scoville

Scoville, July 29.—Mrs. George Brandenburg, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Hyden, returned home Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. Nick Crawford, of Linnet, are visiting at the latter's home.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Strong, of Lexington, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Mainous.—The Ladies Aid Society meet at the home of Mrs. George Mainous today.—Mrs. Alfa Thomas and Mrs. Belle Hugh spent the day with Mrs. George Mainous.—Wilson Judd has gone to Ohio in search of work.—Miss Carrie J. Rowland went to her school last Saturday, at Rock Springs in Lee county.—Earl Mainous and Clayton Bond contemplate on going to Ohio to seek work in a few days.—Ruben Hughes, of Green Hall, visited Emory Flannery Saturday night.—There was Church at Clifty last Sunday.—Mrs. John McPherson, who has been on the sick list, is well.—Carl Flannery and Miss Short, of Hamilton, O., were married July 17. We wish them much happiness.

### MADISON COUNTY

#### Clay Lick

Clay Lick, July 29.—There are 45 pupils enrolled at Estridge school in first, second, third, fourth, fifth and seventh grades. The families who have children in the compulsory law, and who haven't responded are Thomas Baker, W. T. Gadd, Bert Rogers and E. F. Grant.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Guinn are rejoicing with their son, Egbert and wife, who live in Aberdeen, Miss., over the arrival of a baby boy.

#### Silver Creek

Silver Creek, Aug. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Harrison visited Mrs. G. E. Anderson on August 2.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lamb, a 13-pound boy, christened James.—We are very sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Wm. Tatum. Our sympathy goes out to the bereaved family.—School here is progressing nicely with good attendance.—Mrs. G. E. Anderson and son, Clarence, attended the funeral of Isaac Parker's son at Pilot Knob, Monday.—The pleasant days of Autumn are approaching, so let us get busy and preserve, can, pickle and dry all vegetables and fruit for home use and help cut down high prices.

#### Wallaceton

Wallaceton, Aug. 2.—Miss Martha Pickard of Missouri is visiting Miss Fannie Kidd and other friends of Wallaceton.—Friends of Wesley Calico and Miss Nannie Ogg were a bit surprised to hear of their motoring to Richmond last Thursday evening and getting married. The young folks of Wallaceton serenaded them until a late hour that night. We wish for the young couple all kinds of happiness.—Mrs. Emily Kidd and

## Annual FIDDLERS' Meeting AT BERE A, KY.

The Progress Club will hold a meeting of "Old Time Fiddlers," at the College Tabernacle, on Saturday evening, August 21, 1920. Circumstances have made this change of date necessary.

The first prize is Fifty Dollars, the second is Thirty Dollars, and the third is Twenty Dollars. The number of contestants for these three prizes is limited to fifteen.

Also a prize of Ten Dollars will be given to the fiddler who plays the best tune with accompaniment. The number of contestants for this prize is limited to six.

The Club will pay the railway fare (not to exceed ten dollars) of all fiddlers who play at the meeting, but not the fare of their accompanists.

The awarding of the prizes will be left to a vote of the fiddlers who take part in the program.

If you wish to take part in the contest write for particulars to ALSON BAKER, Berea, Kentucky.

daughter, Fannie, Misses Anna and Emma Wallace and Mrs. Wm. Wallace were visiting the Gentry's Tuesday of last week.—Miss Anna Wallace returns to her work at Berea this week, after spending a month's vacation.—Revival begins at the Wallaceton Baptist Church tonight (Monday night), with Rev. Webb as preacher.—Miss Addie Henry and Wm. Elkin, with a party of friends from Waco, motored to High Bridge yesterday.—School is progressing nicely here with a large attendance. Miss Bernice Robinson of Big Hill is teacher.—Mrs. Pal Ballard, Jr., and little daughter, Mary Bernice, were visiting Mrs. Chester Elkin Thursday evening.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gooch were Paint Lick visitors yesterday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jim Tudor were visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ogg, Sr., yesterday.—Mr. and Mrs. Stevens of Pulaski county are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Ed. Wallace.—Mrs. Wes. Van Winkle, who has been sick at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mike Jennings, is able to be taken home.

#### Kingston

Kingston, Aug. 2.—School is progressing nicely with Miss Hope Hibbard and Anna Powell as teachers.—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Odell and two sons of Columbus, O., motored to Kingston and visited Mrs. Odell's sister, Mrs. Ray Mainous. They returned August 2, accompanied by Mrs. Ray Mainous to Columbus, where she will join her daughter, Josephine, who is attending school at Battle Creek, Mich. On their return to Columbus, they will visit friends in Paris and Sharonville, O.—Mr. and Mrs. Grigory, and Miss Mary Layer were the dinner guests of Mrs. Mary Hill Sunday.—Will Hamilton and Harve Evans of Owsley county are visiting Arch and Luther Hamilton this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Ray Mainous and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Odell and family, spent a very pleasant evening and enjoyed a bountiful supper at the home of L. L. Begley at Bobtown, Saturday evening.

#### Panola

Panola, Aug. 3.—The Rev. Pigg preached at Beaver Pond Saturday night and Sunday.—Rollie Cox and Dewey Cox were court day visitors at Richmond.—H. G. Bicknell and son, Ewell, and Bowen Gentry and son, Weid, passed through here in their machines to attend court at Richmond, Monday.—Wilgus Hunter and Clay Wilson were Richmond visitors Monday.—Mrs. Rollie Cox and children were visitors at the home of Uncle Charley Cox, who is quite ill, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. John Cox and family spent the day Sunday with the family of Beecham Thomas.—Jas. Lamb, Tom Lamb, and Rollie Lamb of Richmond, spent Sunday with relatives.—Neal Moberly of Hamilton, O., has been visiting relatives here.—Willie Isaacs and family have returned to their home in Hamilton, O., after a pleasant visit with relatives here.—Mr. and Mrs. Will French and children of Richmond, spent the week-end with the family of Jas. French.—Miss Anna Johnson was the week-end guest of the family of Jeff Gentry.—We are sorry to note the death of William Wilson, brother of our J. B. Wilson. We are also sorry to hear of the tragic death of Police Judge W. J. Tatum of Berea. The bereaved in both families have our sympathy.—Herbert Lakes has taken from the Kentucky Children's Home Society of Louisville a little boy seven years old, by the name of Russell Wallingford, to raise.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

#### Rockford

Rockford, Aug. 1.—We are having some very dry weather at this time.—W. C. Viars is sawing lumber for W. H. Linville & Sons.—Quite a crowd motored to the Kentucky river today from here.—Rollie McCollum of Berea is moving to Scaffold Cane.—There is but little use of leaving Scaffold Cane, as there are generally two movers instead of one; as nearly all come back.—Berry wagons are all the go.—J. C. Guinn of Scaffold Cane got his leg broken last week and his ankle was sprained. Dr. Robinson

was called and he bound up the wound; Mr. Guinn is doing nicely. Robinson Brothers can certainly help one with a broken leg, if it takes a calf's leg to splice with.—J. W. McCollum has sold his saw mill and sawing will end soon at this place.—Some parties were here last week from Clark county hunting berries and peaches.—Next Saturday and Sunday are regular church meeting days at Scaffold Cane; everybody come and hear Uncle Bill preach.

#### Conway

Conway, Aug. 3.—We are having some very dry, cool weather now, which is hurting corn and tobacco crops.—School is progressing well at Fair View this fall with Mrs. Fannie Miracle as principal and Miss Emma Wynn as assistant.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huff of Berea motored to Conway Sunday and spent the day at their uncle's, J. M. Bailey.—There will be preaching services at Conway Friday night by the Rev. Wm. Anderson of Gray Hawk.—Mrs. Laura Straub of Cincinnati is visiting friends and relatives in Rockcastle this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Troy Daily were visitors on Copper Creek Sunday.—Herbey Hays Wynn, the little son of J. L. Wynn, is very sick at this writing.—There is an abundance of fruit this year around Conway and everybody is busy canning and preserving for their winter use.—We were very sorry to hear of the sudden death of our friend, Mrs. Anderson Hunter, of Gray Hawk. The husband and children have our deepest sympathy.

#### Wildie

Wildie, Aug. 2.—Born to the wife of Dr. W. A. Jones, on the 27th of July, a fine boy.—Mrs. R. H. Lewis and children are visiting friends and relatives in Tennessee.—Mrs. J. H. Griffin of Berea is with her father, T. G. Reynolds, this week.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Branaman spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Ketrone and family.—Mrs. W. H. Ballinger is visiting her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, in Madison county.—The Wildie Sunday-school is still going. Come next Sunday and bring someone with you.—Mrs. Mary E. Coffey is visiting relatives and friends in Dayton, O.—Mrs. Dunbar of Richmond is with her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Jones.—Miss Margaret Dotson of this place, and Wm. Parsons of Berea, were quietly married July 24, at the home of Bro. Hudsouth at Berea. Mrs. Parsons is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dotson. We hope that their pathway may be full of sunshine.—Miss Gladden Proctor of Hyatt is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. M. Coffey.

#### Cooksburg

Cooksburg, July 31.—Crops are looking good in this part.—School begins Monday with Miss Pearl Clark as teacher.—People have all begun to put up fruit, as we are blessed this year with fruit of all kinds.—Several from the creek attended church at Horse Lick Sunday.—Miss Lucy Singleton and Miss Garnett Allen, accompanied by Joe Smith, attended church on Big Hill Sunday.—Harvey Thomas of Laurel county and a Mr. Branstuter spent several days with C. L. Thomas this week.—D. M. Singleton has just returned home from a visit with his sister, who lives in Olive Hill.—C. L. Thomas is working in East Bernstadt this week.—Mat Green and family of Red Lick are visiting Mrs. Green's mother, Mrs. Emily Mullins.—Why not let us all take THE CITIZEN? It is the best paper. We can get all the news.

### ESTILL COUNTY

#### Witt

Witt, Aug. 2.—The school at Hawes Fork is progressing nicely with Miss Scottie Johnson as teacher.—Several people of this place are attending the revival meeting at Cedar Grove.—I. S. McGeorge was visiting his brother, J. M. McGeorge, a few days last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Brutus Gum entertained quite a crowd of young folks Sunday; all report a good time.—The revival meeting begins at Wisemantown Aug. 8.—Boyd Witt is visiting relatives at Waco for a few days.—Mrs. Celie Witt is visiting relatives in Madison county.

### Locust Branch

Locust Branch, Aug. 2.—The community at this place is in need of a rain. It was blessed with a small shower the other day, which helped a great deal.—Dr. Penniman of Berea preached at Beaver Pond Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. James Dud Stones spent the week-end at Jeff French's last week and were also visitors at John Campbell's on Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie French of Madison county are visiting his parents at present, but will return home today.—Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Kindred, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Gentry were the evening guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jeff French Sunday.—Emma Bicknell killed a rattlesnake last week measuring seven feet, nine inches long, carrying thirteen rattles; it is said to have been the largest snake ever heard of in this country.—H. G. Bicknell sold the oldest mules in the country last week to George Richardson for \$275.—A big revival will begin the 14th of August at Old Beaver Pond. It will be conducted by the Rev. Wilson Azbill. Everybody is invited to come; especially the old people who knew his parents; he is a near relative to the Rev. James Azbill.—The people of this place are working the roads and we expect to have good roads in time for the meeting, which we hope will be of great interest.

### CLAY COUNTY

#### Vine

Vine, July 31.—The dry, cool weather for the past ten days has no doubt cut the corn crop short of what was anticipated in the earlier part of the season.—Dan Whittmore is with us again.—Dan Pennington has gone to Livingston in search of work.—G. M. Morgan, Matt Pennington and G. B. Ferguson started for Richmond Wednesday with a good bunch of cattle.—Prof. Simpson is still in this vicinity, teaching music.—Miss Laura Hornsby visited her sister, Miss Lucy Hornsby, Tuesday night.—We are proud of the prospects of the school at Teagues Tavern. Mr. Clay is our teacher.—County Superintendent Allen and Mr. Swanner, the county agent of Laurel county, have been visiting schools in this county this week and say that the schools are almost one hundred per cent better than they were last year.—J. S. Teague has hired Boyd Shell to drive his team this fall. Mr. Shell enjoyed a trip to Bond last Wednesday.—Mrs. Dora Whittmore and Bettie Howard returned from a week's visit in Livingston, Thursday.—Miss Adella Murray of Adella is teaching at Falling Timber school.

### GARRARD COUNTY

#### Bryantsville

Bryantsville, Aug. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. James Durham were in Danville shopping last Wednesday.—Edwin Wylie and Newton Gosney made a business trip to Louisville last Monday.—S. W. Halcomb has been on the sick list for several days.—Joe Bolan and family of Lowell and Mrs. Rebecca Farris and daughter of Louisville were the guests of Mrs. Rhoda Wylie last Sunday.—The many friends of Miss Margaret Croushorn will be glad to know she is getting along nicely at the Danville Hospital, where she underwent an operation for appendicitis.—Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Halcomb, Miss Mary Bell Halcomb and Louis Broadus attended camp meeting at Wilmore Sunday and Sunday night.

### WHITTLING OUT OF FASHION

Decline of Ancient and Honorable Pastime So Marked as to Have Been Noted.

Come to think of it, there is some truth in the statement that whittling as a lazy or tired man's pastime, is going out of existence. A storekeeper says: "I used to set a box out in front of the store for the boys to set on, and the next day there'd be nothin' left of the box 'ceptin' a lot of whittlin' littered like around the sidewalk. But now a box will last just about all summer. . . . No, whittlin' ain't what it were!" At a railway station the agent remarked that whereas a waiting-room bench had a shorter life in the older days "than a two-bit harmonica," the present benches in the men's waiting room over which he had jurisdiction had lasted well on to 15 months. And at post office, blacksmith shop, livery stable and elsewhere the crowd no longer amuses itself with knife and soft wood. Perhaps men are too busy. The storekeeper referred to above has another theory. He says: "They're too cussed lazy today to whet their jack knives."—Exchange.

#### Pays to Own Home.

A citizen who owns his home, no matter what his vocation, is a more responsible member of the community, as well as more advanced in an assured standard of comfort and prosperous employment. To own a home is a long step toward the possession of a substantial income, and one in which the dividends are secure and always timely.

## ART SHOWS PART OF U. S. IN WAR

Pictures by American Painters  
Tell Story of Expeditionary  
Force's Activities.

## GRIM REMINDER OF TRAGEDY

Among Scenes Depicted Are Ruined  
French Villages Made Sacred For-  
ever to Americans Because of  
Lives Given to Save Them.

Washington.—The story of the American expeditionary force is told in pictures on the walls of the National museum here in a permanent exhibit just opened to the public. Drawn from life in paint, pen and ink or pencil by American artists commissioned and sent to the front for that purpose, the collection of nearly 500 studies detailing almost every phase of life in the army overseas is spread over the walls of half a dozen great, well-lighted rooms. It is a tale of stirring action which they disclose.

Among the scenes depicted are ruined French villages made sacred forever to Americans because of American blood freely given to tear them from German hands. There are the homely, appealing scenes from behind the lines with happy-go-lucky youngsters of Pershing's division in billets mixing among the people of France, the very old and the very young people.

Grim Reminder of Tragedy. Here and there are grim reminders of the great tragedy in groups of huddled dead in wrecked enemy trenches over which the tide of victory had poured. Again, half glimpsed through a downpour of rain, a trudging, sodden infantry column is moving onward through a sea of mud as the artist saw it; or an endless line of weary gun teams drags forward the batteries to blast the road to triumph.

At one point the artist caught and held for his fellow countrymen the breathless tension of a forest outpost, peering through the leafy screen of his covert toward the enemy lines, his rifle hugged close, with fingers clinched over the trigger; at another a slash of light from a half-opened door has painted on the screen of night just a hint at a column, tramping on toward battle, just a young face or two in the line—wary, dirty, but with jaws grim set with purpose. Again it is a hospital that has gripped the artist's imagination, a twisted, writhing form under the tumbled blanket, with agony in every line and over it the steady-eyed surgeon or the merciful figure of an army nurse.

War Implements Displayed. In rooms around the picture display are shown all the countless things with which the army and the navy dealt in the war; the guns, the bombs, the uniforms of ally and enemy alike, captured weapons, and German war gear of many kinds. These form a striking setting for the epic tale the war artists have pictured, probably the only such record ever assembled, for it began with the army and runs on to the departure of the homeward transports at the close.

Artists who made the pictures, all of whom held the rank of captain in the American expeditionary force, include Wallace Morgan, Ernest Peixotto, Julius Andre Smith, Harry E. Townsend, Harvey Dunn, Walter J. Duncan, all of New York city; William J. Aylward, Fairport, N. Y., and George M. Harding, Wynnewood, Pa.

## FLEES HOSPITAL TO WED

Ex-Yeomanette III From Worry When  
Parents Refuse Consent  
to Marriage.

Hartford, Conn.—Following an elopement after the bride had escaped from her sick bed in a hospital Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Everett Hall were found at the home of the bridegroom's parents in Niantic, Conn., a few miles west of New London.

The elopement was the sequel to a wartime romance begun when Miss Eleanor Higgins of 56 Sargent street, this city, daughter of Capt. Robert B. Higgins, U. S. N., was a yeomanette and Hall, a trolley car conductor, was a soldier.

During the war the couple became engaged. After her discharge from the service Miss Higgins vainly tried to obtain her parents' consent to her marriage, and finally became seriously ill. At the Hartford hospital it was said she was suffering from nervous exhaustion and worry. She had been there about six weeks.

## Wants to Be "Nose Artist" With Artificial Tip

Prague.—A poor devil asked Professor Schlosser to "cut off his snout" so that he can become a "nose artist." He had heard of the remarkable success the surgeon recently had in making a new tip for a man who had lost the end of his proboscis by transplanting skin and muscle from the forehead. The patient can move the restored tip in every direction—up, down, right, left, and even raise it like a tapir.

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